Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY. It is made to give satisfaction. It is bound to give satisfaction. It does give satisfaction WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 165 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,850,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m til 7 p.m.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—

THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.

Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.

Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.

J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALBUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The sale of Immoveable property at Chhipiwada or Nagdevi Street advertised for the 16th instant under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody, Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES LIEPMANN.
WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th day of July, 1918, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. M. A. Isphani, sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, the undermentioned bales of Shirtings, Ex. s.s. "City of Agra."

B F & Co. (30/10)—Nos. 15/16, 2 bales Liepmann's white shirtings No. 7.
B F & Co. (30/10)—No. 17, 1 bale Liepmann's white shirtings No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery order taken within three days from date of sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE TYPE WRITING MACHINE 2 CASES RUBBER ICE BAGS ROLL TOP TABLE, ETC.,

On SATURDAY the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and black wood household and office furniture such as rich silk tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, glass and panel door cupboards, dining table, rocking chairs, cashier's table, safe, leather lined and reclining sofas, glass door book cases, dumbwaiters, iron and wooden cots, dirty cloth baskets, trunks, hat stands, tiled and plain teapoys, carpets, galichas, phonographs, records, crockeryware, etc.

By order of an office concerned.
1 Yost typewriting machine Visible No. 15 A. 2 cases rubber ice bags
1 Office writing table 6 teak and blackwood cane armchairs, typewriting table.
Property of an European gentleman.
1 Roll top table, 1 card table, 1 table lamp by Hinks.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 12th July, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF DAMAGED BALED HAY AND CONDEMNED WOOD, ETC.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th day of July, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Grain Depot, Tank Bunder Mazagon:—

Large quantities of damaged baled hay.
A quantity of condemned wood.
2 lots of wood.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF PAPERS.

By order of the Military Forwarding Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th day of July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m (S.T.), at Military Forwarding Office, Customs Shed Alexandra Docks (near the Red Gate)

Bags of papers (collected from the debris of the recent fire in the Alexandra Docks).

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES CHINA RAW SILK

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th July, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the Insurance Office and on account of the concerned:—

2 bales China Raw Silk, damaged Ex. S.S. "Hezaz."

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Wet-shed Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters:—

A large lot of English piece-goods such as white tanjib, mulmul, black crypons, red twills, colour prints, cresha faize and chocolate, etc., etc.

The above goods were taken alongside the S. S. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basra and Persian Gulf, but owing to the storm on the 12th March last; the boat in which the above goods were loaded sank in the harbour.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman:—Consisting of arm and without arm chairs, cabinets, Curzon chairs, writing tables, revolving chairs, typewriters, dressing tables, single and double door almyrahs, teakwood single bedsteads, baba cradle, bentwood chairs, large copying press with stand, large Milner's safe with stand, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
2 handsome bay country-bred horses, 5 years.
2 handsome chestnut country-bred horses, 5 years.
1 12-15 H.-P., 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Humber Motor Car, fitted new Buick body, Bosch Magneto, complete in running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Suit No. 1478 of 1915.

Khatizabai widow of Abdool Latiff Jitekar and others ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Kutbuddin Abdool Latiff Jitekar and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receivers in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 18th day of July 1918 at 5 p.m. the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim Custom Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and ten square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5293, Street No. 33 Durga Street and bearing Collector's Old No. 12, New No. 11852, Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 12/51 of quit and ground rent tenure and bounded on the East and South by a public passage, on the West by a property of Memon Mahomed Mia Haji Ahmed Khandwani and others and on or towards the North by the property of Parsee Jehangirji Dubash.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the Receivers at their office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th July, 1918.

AUCTION SALE OF PADLOCKS AND ELECTRIC TUNGSTAN LAMPS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Banks concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

22 cases of Padlocks.
26 cases Electric Tungstan Lamps.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE KEGS OF DYE OF VARIOUS COLOURS AND SHADES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Dolatram Kashiram and Co., the following valuable kegs of Dye of different colours and shades such as Direct Black, Direct Blue, Direct Tan, Direct Orange, Congo Red, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th July, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyasa's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. KUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent LADY COMPANION to teach Harmonium to a Hindoo gentleman. Apply for further particulars to Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 678

WANTED—Smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, fully conversant with office routine and accounts. Apply personally to Messrs. NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co., No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort. 674

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES in Arts and Science to work as ASSISTANT TEACHERS in the Bassein High School, Bassein. Decent salary. For particulars apply to or see personally R. N. SAMANT, Honorary Secretary. 670

WANTED—A GRADUATE for the V. J. High School Pandharpur on a salary of Rs. 50 p.m. Applicants should apply with testimonials before 20th July, 1918, stating their voluntary subjects. V. A. JOSHI, Chairman, School Board, Pandharpur. 675

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE with literature, who can teach Sanskrit and English in higher standards. Pay Rs. 60—5—90. Apply sharp with testimonials to the HEAD-MASTER, New English, School, Nadiad. 658

WANTED—CLERKS for service Overseas For condition of service enquire personally at the Office of the ASST. COMDG. ROYAL ENGINEER, Military Works, Marine Lines, Bombay, or by Post, if residing out of Bombay. 634

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Punjab, who can work on 200 I.H.P. Corlis Valve Engine and holds Government Certificate. Post permanent. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary accentable to Box No. 494, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 545

SITUATION WANTED.

EUROPEAN Diplomed Midwife and Nurse desires ENGAGEMENT from June 15th. First class recommendations, speaks Hindustani fluently, etc. Apply to Box No. 538, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 669

WANTED.

WANTED—One new or Second-hand CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 40 to 50 B.H.P. Ruston Proctor or any good make. Apply Price required to A. S. K. IYENGAR, Superintendent of Gardens, Junagadh. 571

WANTED—Five Octave DULCITONE PIANO with tuning forks, as made by Machell and Sons, Glasgow, secondhand or new. Write full particulars to R. MIRZA No. 9, Infantry Road, Bangalore. 646

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-8. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

WANTED TO BUY—One set of secondhand FUEL ECONOMISER, containing 72 4in. diameter pipes with pressure gauge, thermometer, inlet and outlet valves, safety valves, blow off valves and automatic scrapers. Also 4 dampers with frames 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 3in., with necessary fittings for working one boiler. Prospective sellers please apply to Box No. 531, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 650

WANTED.

WANTED—A new or little used PIANO of good make. Apply with particulars and price to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 664

PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTS, PICTURES, etc., of subjects illustrating INDIA'S EFFORTS IN THE WAR and particularly of Indian Troops; Labour Corps, etc., are URGENTLY REQUIRED by the WAR PURPOSES BOARD. Gifts of the above are asked for and will be very much appreciated by the Board. They may be sent to A. W. S. WISE, Secretary, Publicity Department, War Purposes Board, Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 648

MAGIC LANTERNS.—Are urgently required by the War Purposes Board. Will private owners of such be good enough to lend their's for a period? By doing so they will materially assist the Board in its work. Great care will be taken of the lanterns which will be returned to owners in due course, or upon request. Please communicate with A. W. S. WISE, Secretary, Publicity Branch, War Purposes Board, Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 647

FOR SALE.

A STREAM TROLLY and TRACTION ENGINE FOR SALE. Apply to the undersigned stating terms. Enquiry can be made in the District Local Board Office, Broach.—President, D. L. Bd., Broach. 494

FOR SALE—DYES! DYES! DYES! (1) Eosine, (2) Sizing Blue, (3) Water Blue, (4) Methyl Violet Crystal, (5) Magenta, (6) Stamping Blue-Red-Green-Magenta, (7) Ink Blue and Red, (8) Logwood and Fustic Extracts. Apply to Box No. 534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 654

FOR SALE—An absolutely new MICROSCOPE British made, recently imported from England, complete with an oil-immersion lens besides other lenses and condenser for artificial light. Price Rs. 400. For further details please correspond with THE PROPRIETOR, The Amritsar Pharmacy, Amritsar. 653

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—A BIG well established CHEMISTS FIRM in a very prominent city of the Punjab. Very paying concern. Well situated. Fine premises, nicely furnished. Filled up with electricity. Splendid opportunity for Doctors and Capitalists. For further particulars please write to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 652

FOR SALE.—A GOING CONCERN, MOTOR REPAIR WORKSHOP, containing two Lathes, one 12ft. and the other 8ft. both with wheels and chucks and in complete running order with shafts, pulleys and beltings. Three Vices 4in., 5in. and 6in. with one big table with four drawers containing tools. One Drilling Machine. One Motor with starter, wiring and wooden frame, also a frame of 6 rails and 7 rafters with clamp and bolts for pulleys and shaftngs, one best Forge, one Belt power Hammering Machine, and other iron scraps, tools and miscellaneous useful articles. Inspection and offers invited at F. A. CARVALHO, Automobile Engineering Coy., 524, Girgaon Road. Separate offers for lathes will be received and considered. 622

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT has been decided at a preliminary meeting of some of the landowners of Bandra to hold a public meeting of all the landowners to protest against the new land tax imposed by the Bandra Municipality and to take the necessary action in the matter.

The meeting will be held at 11 a.m. on SUNDAY, the 14th of July, 1918, at St. Andrew's School Hall. All landowners concerned are kindly requested to attend.

The Hon. Captain C. Fernandes has kindly consented to preside.

G. D'MONTE.
P. S. H. BATLIWALA.
LEO. ROGRIGUES.
F. M. DREGO.
J. F. R. D'ALMEIDA.

Bandra, 8th July. 1918. 672

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BORNEO MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

THE MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

10th July, 1918.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum and a special Jubilee bonus of 1 per cent. per annum, all free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 12th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1918.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July, 1918. 575

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

ORDER
UNDER RULE 11A(1) OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION) RULES, 1915.

WHEREAS the Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that Yellow Bar Soap can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war.

Now therefore, I being an Officer of Government duly authorised by the Governor-General-in-Council in this behalf do by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred on me by sub-rule (1) of Rule 11A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, HEREBY REQUIRE all persons who in the course of business, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others hold or have control over any such Yellow Bar Soap to give to me by letter at my office at Victoria Terminus, within four days from the date hereof, the following particulars in connection with such Soap, viz:—

(a) The quantity of Yellow Bar Soap held, by weight.
(b) The description brand, make and country of manufacture.
(c) The place or places at which held.
(d) The price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell the Yellow Bar Soap, is willing to sell the same by private agreement.

And I hereby further require every such person to refrain from disposing of any part of his stock of such Yellow Bar Soap until such particulars have been so given and for a further period of fourteen days thereafter.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 10th July, 1918.

WANTED.

WANTED for the resurvey of Lucknow City several SURVEYORS. Applications giving full particulars of qualifications and out-door experience especially with reference to any large survey conducted by the candidates should be addressed to the undersigned and must reach him up to 20th July, 1918.

(1) Surveyors should be either regularly trained men now serving in Government Survey Department or returned men, or qualified Assistant Engineers or Degree holders of any recognised Engineering College or University. Pay Rs. 150 per month.

(2) The Head Surveyor must be an experienced and qualified Surveyor who has actually been in charge of city and drainage survey parties and who has the ability to supervise and control the work of several parties all of which will be working simultaneously in the city of Lucknow.

Only really competent men need apply. Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Engagement in every case will be for about six months.

I. K. KAUL, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
A.M.I.E.
Municipal Engineer,
656 LUCKNOW.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one RANCHODDAS MADHAVDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All the persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras tenure redeemed from assessment containing by admeasurement 512 square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 124, 273, 274, and 278, Collector's New No. 1a/13627 and 1/13800, Old Survey Nos. 302, 313 and 314 and New Survey No. 1/3584 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3765 (5) and Street No. 20(d) all which premises, situate at and on the West side of Clare Road at Byculla, in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Clare Road, on or towards the West by the property of Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden known as Dhun Castle, on or towards the North by certain premises used as a School for Military Medical Students and, on or towards the South by the property of Sayaji Nagooji.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1918.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
679 Purchaser's Attorneys.

It is a genuine pleasure to write with a
Diamond Point 14 Carat gold Nib
FOUNTAIN PEN
It is of American Manufacture.
It never fails, it runs smooth and it gives entire satisfaction.
Once purchased it is a life long companion. Every pen guaranteed.
From Rs. 2-12 upwards.
Self-filling patterns from Rs. 3-12 upwards.
Special terms to the Trade
Sole Agent for India & Burma
T. H. KHANNA.
Baria Building, Pydhonie,
BOMBAY No. 3

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Farewell Nights of the Record Season!
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
Final Week of the Company's POPULAR SUCCESSES!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
To-night Friday 12th July at 9-30
Final Show of the Rollicking Musical Comedy
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Saturday 13th July at 9-30
For the First Time this Season
MAMMOTH VARIETIES
All the Artistes in their own Specialities
MATINEE Sunday 14th at 5-30 p.m.
Plans open at Rose & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
NOTICE:—Seats not paid for cannot be held later than the evening of the day preceding the date of performance. Tickets once issued cannot be exchanged or cash refunded.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
NOTICE.
The Management of the Imperial Cinema regrets to announce that owing to the non-arrival of the expected shipment they are unable to continue the "Seven Pearls" this week, but will positively show the 11th and 12th Episodes from Saturday next, and have the pleasure of presenting instead
A BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN DRAMA
entitled
"THE UNKNOWN WOMAN"
Featuring the pretty and accomplished
MLLE. DUFLOS
of the Comedie Francaise.
An extremely interesting story of International Spies, and a woman's holy love.
PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
Chapter 20th. Portraying what immortal France has done in the War.
PATHE GAZETTE
latest.
TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

SIRENS OF THE SEA
The most alluring, seductive, eye-feasting picture ever put on any screen. Diving Venuses—water sprites—seaweed clad sirens-dancing houris. A modern fairy romance.
SEE IT AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Special Music by Mr. Skinner.

THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
THE LAST DAY TO SEE THE ENCHANTING ROMANCE-ADVENTURE
"The Black Captain"
(5,000 feet.)
A Photo-Play that has elicited unequivocal admiration this whole week from the young and old, high and low, cultured and the illiterate.
Gaumont Graphic and a Foolshead Comedy.
Four Shows: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM
LAST DAY TO SEE
PASQUALI'S SPECTACULAR MASTERPIECE
Spartacus
DESCRIBING THE REVOLT OF THE GLADIATORS
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Commencing To-morrow
THE UNIVERSAL TRUMP SERIAL
THE RED ACE
Featuring Marie Walcamp of Liberty Fame.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
Saturday Matinee 5 p.m.
HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.
present the great Shakespeare play
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Miss Gertrude Godart as Portia
Mr. Leo Wallace Young as Shylock
This play was received with tremendous enthusiasm in Calcutta and Simla.
For the first time in Bombay.
SATURDAY at 9-30 p.m.
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"
Monday and Tuesday at 9-30
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
Wednesday and Thursday at 9-30 p.m.
"PEG O' MY HEART"
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Night Prices:—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES: Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Box from Rs. 10 and upwards.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
Mr. DuCASSE OF CALCUTTA presents the 6-Act Metro-wonderplay
"THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE"
A drama of thrills and charm in which the voice of conscience prevents a young man from telling a girl he loves her.
Featuring the popular stars,
BEVERLY BAYNE & FRANCIS BUSHMAN
"IN THE RING"
One reel comic.
PATHE GAZETTE
and a musical treat by the Best Theatre Orchestra in the East.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family boxes for 4 Rs. 5

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY, at 6-30 p.m.
"LAWS of SOCIETY"
3 Parts Drama.
"PATHE ARGUS PICTORIAL"
"PATHE'S GAZETTE"
"LUKE AND THE BANG FAILS"
Comedy.

GREAT GALA NIGHT TO-NIGHT!
AT 6-30 TO-NIGHT AT 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
Opening Debut of
LA BELLE GLADIE
Fascinating Soubrette and DANCER
and
THE GAIETY COMEDY & REVUE CO.
including
MISS EILEEN GRACE
LA BELLE GLADIE
MISS WILFRED
MR. STEVE BUCKINGHAM
MR. FRED SHIRLEY,
And
MR. C. MORRIS
present
Amusing Musical Revuelette
BEAUS & BELLES
Introducing
NEW SONGS, DUETS AND DANCES.

THE EMPIRE
Daily 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"A CROOKED ROMANCE"
A Five Reel Astra-Pathe Subject
FEATURING
Gladys Hulette
Gladys Hulette
Gladys Hulette
in the role of
GIRL RAISED AS THIEF
A Film of strong human touches and sympathetic characterization of a girl thief.
"A CROOKED ROMANCE"
Contains no dramatic episodes, although it deals with
THE LIVES OF CROOKS
WIFFLES AGAIN
in one of the most humorous subjects.
THE GRAND SERIAL
'Broken Coin'
'Broken Coin'
54,000 Feet long
1st Instalment 8,000 ft.
From Friday 12th July
Most Eventful Serial Ever Witnessed
LUCILLE LOVE
AND
VICTOR HUGO WITH FRANCIS FORD
IN THE FOREFRONT
ON VASI ID
Prize Matinees at 1-45; 3-30 and 5-15 and at night at 7; 8-45; 10-30 and 12 and Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone No. 2417
"VASSI-ID"
THERE WILL BE FIVE SHOWS THIS EVENING, AT THE
CINEMA
PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
3-30 P.M. } SPECIAL MATINEE
5-15 P.M } PRIZE SHOWS
7-0 P.M. }
8-45 P.M. } REST OF THE USUAL
10-30 P.M. } PROGRAMMES.
"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"
(6,000 feet—12th and 13th Episodes).
"THE SCRAPPERS"
A 2,000 feet Drama that keeps you every second of its run on the spree!
"MARRIED BY ACCIDENT!"
(Comic).
POPULAR PRICES.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 8th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		..
" Imports		3,000
Mid Americans spot trading value		22.44
Egyptian F.G.F sakellaridis spot		29.14
New York 11 a.m., (As known Liverpool at closing time)	July	27.55
	Oct.	24.61
	Jan.	24.15
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	27.10
	Oct.	23.66

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	22.29+30
Aug.	21.27+34
Sept.	20.2 +35
Oct.	19.58+34
Nov.	19.15+28

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.39—5

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 8th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
July	21.98—1
Aug.	20.93 Unchgd.
Sept.	19.85 Unchgd.
Oct.	19.25 -1
Nov.	18.87 Unchgd.

Old Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.29—15

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 8th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	29.00+20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 8th.

M.G. Bengal Good		16.17
" " Fully Good		16.94
" " Fine		17.44
" No 1 Oomra Good		18.07
" " " Fully Good		18.82
" " Fine		19.32
" Broach Good		21.16
" " Fully Good		21.41
" " Fine		21.66
" Scinde Good		16.23
" " Fully Good		17.08
" " Fine		17.48

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4.000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York July	27.80+56
" " Oct.	24.97+35
" " Jan.	24.50+33
Spot Cotton at New York	31.80+60
" " Orleans	30.00 Unchgd
Futures at New Orleans July	27.55+35
" " Oct.	24.0+30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99⅛

New York, July 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" to Continent	..
Futures at New York July	27.71—9
" " Oct.	24.78—19
" " Jan.	24.27—23
Spot Cotton at New York	31.70—10
" " Orleans	30.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	27.25—30
" " Oct	23.17—23

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	—56 Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	—47 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	—65½
Government Securities 3 %	—56+½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½ Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 8th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88 Unchgd
4½ % 1925—1945	£99 11/16+1/16
5 % New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 8th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Gazerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Linseed:—Not quoted.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	15/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	17/1½
Tone:—Easier Tendency	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Paid Buyers	2/3
Tone:—Steady.	

Razors, Scissors . . . .
Surgical Instruments, etc.
SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Keen Edge Company,
Cutlers and Surgical Instruments Repairers.
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS
Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay.
Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY
Opp.—Lawrence & Mayo.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

The market was closed yesterday, but late last night in the Marwadi bazaar the rate for Fine Broach July was Rs. 752, and this morning the nominal quotation was Rs. 754. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier at Rs. 748 and declined to Rs. 744 on profit taking. Later on the price improved to Rs. 746½, but again dropped to Rs. 744, and then to Rs. 741. At Colaba the opening rate was Rs. 740, and closing quotations are given below.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry running chiefly on stapled styles.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	—	—	Rs.	742
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	—	—	"	740
" M. G. Coompta	"	—	—	"	775
" " Westerns	"	—	—	"	764

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 11TH JULY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	—	595	580	520	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab		590	555		"
Sawginned Dharwar				735	"
M.G. Westerns				749	"
M.G. Coompta				782	"
M.G. Bagalkot				756	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			752		"
M.G Anjar			767		"
" Mundra			780		"
M.G Limbdi Wadhwan			745		"
Laktar Ginned			745		"
M.G. Athni Miraj				780	"
M.G Broach	740	730	720		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 10th July 1918

Cotton	8 830	bales.
Wheat	26 15	cwts.
Linseed	11 400	"
Rape, &c	81	"
Gingellyseed	208	"
Cottonseed	896	"
Groundnuts	Nil	
Castorseed	1.742	"
Rice	18 356	"
Myrabolams	2,052	"
Cottonseed	366	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	6 685	"
Jowar	Nil	
Bajra	Nil	
Barley	4 973	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 11th July, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Good	F.G.F. Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	590	555	515	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	585	550	—	.. Ready
	..	—	—	—	..
Mundra (M.G.)	..	..	785	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.)	..	..	745	735	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	742	732	722	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Kadi Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	750	740	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Matibh (M.G.)	..	..	585	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	..	..	..	760	745 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	735	720 Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	755	740 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	785	770 Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Antol-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	785	775 Ready
	..	..	..	—	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 11th, 1918:—6-0 p.m

	Basis Terms:	Ball Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-32	— 0 0 0	7 9 0
" Cawnpore 70-32	— 53 0 0	7 9 0
" Karachi Bangle	— 0 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	— 7 8 0	....
" Cawnpore	— 7 7 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	— 7 12 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	— 8 1 0	8 6 0
" Thin	— 7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	— 78 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	— — —	....
" Gajar 50-50	— — —	....
" Black	— — —	....
Poppyseed, White	— 11 0 0	....
Groundnuts	— 44 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	— 4 4 0	....
Barley	— 37 0 0	....
Castorseed	— 57 0 0	12 4 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	— 8 7 6	
Linseed Sept.	— 9 2 3	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, July 11th, 191 .

	Rate per lb. Rs. a p
Davies No. 12	— 1— 5
Shapurji No. 16	— 1 — 0—14
Simplex No. 10	— 1— 0—12
Siward No. 10	— 1— 0—11
Light Houses No. 30.	— 0—14—15

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 11th 191 .

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	—	1	5 15½
" Demand	—	1	6 1
60 Days Acceptance Bills	—	1	6 7
Bills Demand	—		203
American Dollars	—		279
Hongkong	—		219½
Shanghai	—		312½
Japan	—		147
Singapore	—		155½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-0-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-1-6.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 111-10-0
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 111-10-0

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 7/16
D. D. on France Fr. 203¼.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 138½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 217¾.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 65½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 76.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 32.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened firm and a fairly large amount of business was put through At the close, however, there were slight reaction due to profit taking.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,370, Swan 785, Standard 2,145, Simplex 1,040, Sholapur 9,000, Shapurji 153-12, Pearls 710, Morarji 3,700, Madhowji 2,935, Luxmi Cotton 1,900, Kohinoor 1,760 Kastoorchand 1,600, Ind. Malwa 382-8, Ind. Bleaching 205, Finlay 565, Fazulbhoy 972-8, Currimbhoy 450, Crescent 305, Colaba 1,650 Century 532-8, Cen. India 2,890, By. United 1,130 By. Dyeing 1,725, Advance 1,580, Tata Ord 247-8, Tata Old Defd. 1,170, Alcocks 840, By. Burma 642-8, By. Tram 372-8, By. Steam 360. Tata Hydro 1,275.

The following are the closing quotations of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,365, Swan 785, Standard 2,140, Simplex 1,037-8, Shapurji 152-8, Pearls 707-8, Morarji 3,650, Madhowji 2,935, Kohinoor 1,755, Kastoorchand 1,600 Indore Malwa 382-8, Ind Bleaching 205, Finlay 575, Fazulbhoy 970, Currimbhoy 450, Crescent 305, Colaba 1,600, Century 540, Cen. India 2,885, By. United 1,130, Tata Ord. 247-8, Tata Old Defd. 1,170, By. Telephone 195, By. Steam 360 and Bundi 20.

AGRICULTURAL OUT-LOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There was rain during week throughout the Presidency proper. More rain is needed in Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak. Cotton crop was slightly damaged by insects in parts of Thar and Parkar and kharif seedlings by grasshoppers in parts of Upper Sind Frontier. Sowing of kharif crops progressing but retarded in parts of Deccan and Kolhapur. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Dharwar and Belgaum districts. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 29th June 1918 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 18, Panch Mahals District 1, Surat District 1, West Khandesh District 6, Thana District 2, Poona City 1, and other places 16, Sholapur City 1, and other places 15, Ratnagiri District 2, Belgaum District 35 Dharwar District 19, Bijapur District 25, Kanara District 9, Karachi District 2, and other places 25, Akalkote State 3 Cutch State—Mandvi 2, and other places 2, Savnur State 9, Kathiawar Agency—Verawal 8, and other places 13, Total 234.

Please read 13 cases and 12 deaths instead of 124 and 119 respectively for Karachi City for week ending 15th June 1918.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 10th July 1918.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths
Mid & Low. Colaba	1	1
Market	1	0
Girgaum	1	1
Mahim	2	1
Total	5	3
SMALL-POX	3	Nil
CHOLERA	Nil	Nil
	1918.	1917
Total Mortality	143	86 77

HIGH PRICE OF ICE.

A Press Note says:—

Complaints have been made in the newspapers regarding the high prices charged for ice. The high prices are largely due to the occurrence of defects in the macinery of some of the larger companies and to the fact that the deficiency in supply has been taken advantage of by other persons to raise the price of ice. Purchasers are informed that they can obtain ice at moderate rates by buying direct from the City Ice Supply Company either at their stall in the Crawford Market or at their other depots. Steps are being taken to control the price of ice. Owing, however, to the exceptional demands for tranports sailing on the same day it is likely that there will be a temporary shortage of ice in the next few days.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR MADURA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADURA, July 7.

The opening of the Government Medical School took place yesterday evening at the town residence of the Zemandarini of Bodinayakanpur. Mr. G. F. Paddison, Collector, presided and Surgeon-General Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Giffard opened the school. Mr Paddison thanked the Zamindarini for placing at the disposal of Government her palatial building for the benefit of the medical school students and hoped that a building suited for the needs of the school would soon be constructed. Mr. V. Srinivasachariar, Municipal Chairman, requested the Surgeon-General to try his best to influence Government to make the school a permanent institution and to introduce in it the complete course of studies.

The local municipal council had recently decided to open a combined school for teaching Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine with separate dispensaries and it was the intention of the council to utilize the Government school for instruction to these and Ayurvedic students in anatomy, physiology and other subjects.

The Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. E. Pakenham Walsh, C. S., Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly to be president of the Selection Committee, Trichinopoly vice Mr. E. S. Lloyd, C. S.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to confirm, with effect from the 17th June 1918, the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence on leave of K. A. Bhojwani, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Acting First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits High Court, Bombay:—

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalawalla, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. E. Fahey, Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. A. F. J. Chinoy, LL.B., Junior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, to act as Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, in addition to his own duties or until further orders.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointment vice Mr. Jagannath Balkrishna Phanse, appointed Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge:—

Mr. T. S. Saldanha, Barrister-at-Law, to be Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to take rank next below Mr. Hariprasad Narushankar Mehta.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased specially to appoint Mr. G. A. Mankikar, Head Karkun, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kanara, to exercise the powers vested by Section by 5 of Act XIII of 1859, in a Magistrate of Police.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on 10th June 1918.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., on the termination of his settlement duty, to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. Rangildas Pranjivandas Kagalwala, reverting.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to authorise Mr. G. Robson to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RY., BATTALION, I.D.F.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Honorary Chaplains with effect from the 1st April 1917:—

The Rev. S. P. Marris; the Rev. Father. Gervais.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Mithomal Pribhdas Mathrani, B.E. an Apprentice Engineer in Public Works Department.

Mr. Mathrani is posted to the Central Division for a period of six months in the first instance for employment on Roads and Buildings works in progress there. For the next six months he will be transferred to the Deccan Irrigation Division for work on canal construction and irrigation.

The Superintending Engineers should arrange for Mr. Mathrani acquiring practical knowledge during the period of his apprenticeship.

Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, A.M.I.C.E., Mechanical Engineer to Government, is granted privilege leave in India for six weeks with effect from the 27th June 1918 or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. T. Gosford is appointed to act as Mechanical Engineer to Government vice Mr. Thiselton-Dyer or until further orders, in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Public Works Central Store and Workshop District.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. B. G. Carter, Political Agent in Kathiawar, to be in addition to his own duties, Administrator of the Palitana State, vice Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. A. Miller to hold charge of the office of the Working Plans Officer, Northern Circle, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., to be on special duty in the Central Division of this Presidency for a period of about ten days, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sholapur during the absence of Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., on special duty or pending further orders.

ADDRESS TO MR. KILACHAND.

The ceremony of presenting an address to Seth Chotalal Kilachand, J.P., from the Bombay Shroffs' Association took place on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Seth Manibai G. Moolchand in the elegantly decorated hall of Premier D & F Co., at Girgaon Back Road. The President in opening the proceedings remarked on the importance of native firms and the Shroffs' Association, and said that bankers formed an important factor in trade and as such the Shroffs' Association had a large field before it. He concluded his speech after alluding to the services rendered by Seth Chotalal as Vice-president of the Association, and recommending the bankers to subscribe to the War Loan. The Hon. Secretary then read the address and Messrs. Khokhani and others made suitable speeches.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas showed in an instructive and reasoned speech, the usefulness of such Associations and how they render precious services to the public, he also referred to the services renderd by the firm of Seth Kilachand Devchand. The address was then presented in a beautifully carved silver Casket and Seth Chotalal thanked the Association and all the members, and told them that it was the sacred duty of bankers to make safe investment of their money in the War Loan and help the Government in bringing the present war to a speedy and successful end. The meeting ended with refreshments.

SUICIDE ON RAILWAY LINE.

Dr. W. Numan, Acting-Coroner held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Moroo Dhanaji, a Hindu, residing at Dongri. It appeared that the deceased had lately been unemployed and had also been suffering from fever. His body was found lying on a siding at Wari Bunder on Tuesday evening, with his neck on a rail and the body crosswise. The head was severed from the body

The jury returned a verdict that the body of the deceased was found lying decapitated on a siding at Wari Bunder, that from the position in which it lay, the deceased appeared to have committed suicide by placing his neck on the rail before a morning train.

The report on the possibility of manufacture in Burma of earthernware or porcelain indicated that Burma kaolin was suitable for ordinary kind of crockery. Information is to be placed before the Indian Trade Commissioner to bring the matter before the British firms with a view to establishing a branch factory.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

MOST UNSATISFACTORY CASE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

Sagoon kom Raghnati and 13 others v. The King-Emperor.

This was a reference submitted to the High Court by the District Magistrate of Kolaba with a recommendation that the order passed by Mr. A. B. Nimbkar, First Class Magistrate and Mamlatdar of Mahad, be set aside.

The accused were found guilty of obstructing a public servant under section 186 of I. P. Code, and were ordered to give security of Rs. 100 each for good behaviour for one year under section 562, Cr. P. Code. All except two having failed to find security were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

The facts are these:—

On the 10th March, 1917, one Daudkhan Deshmukh, Khot of Undere, Taluka Mahad, applied to the Mamlatdar that he claimed certain land at Undere, which was held by certain Mahars as his tenants, that they claimed to pay only assessment "Khoti faida", i.e., to be customary tenants, while he claimed "Makhta" or rent from them, as tenants-at-will; that he wished to sue them for rent and possession, apparently in the Mamlatdar's Court, and required services of a Circle Inspector to show him the boundaries of the land in order to sue. He was ready to pay expenses. The Mamlatdar sent a Circle Inspector to comply with the request. On 17th March the Circle Inspector went and began to measure the land, accompanied by a Head Constable, two Police Patels, the Khot Daudkhan and some Mahars. He asserted that the 14 accused, surrounded the Mahar who was using the measuring rod and "would not allow him to measure." Of the accused, 12 were women and girls, and two were boys of some 15 years of age.

ALL SENTENCED.

The Circle Inspector went away and reported to the Mamlatdar who directed him to lodge a complaint. He did so before the First Class Magistrate of Mahad, who was the said Mamlatdar. On the 5th May, summonses were issued and when the summonses were returned stating that the accused refused services, non-bailable warrants were issued. The warrants were returned, executed on 4th June, 1917, and the accused lodged in jail; and were released on bail on 7th June 1917. By the 25th June the witnesses were obtained and the case began. The Magistrate convicted all the accused of obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty on 18th July, 1917; ordered the two boys and seven of the females to give security in Rs. 100 for one year under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and fined five of the females Rs. 20 each, or in default one month's simple imprisonment. Eight of the nine persons ordered to give security, failed to do so, and were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment; one woman did give security and four of those fined (females) failed to pay the fine. Thus 10 females and two boys were sent to jail.

The District Magistrate observed:—"It appears to me that Mr. Nimbkar was wrong in procedure when he tried this case, in which he had ordered a prosecution himself (vide illustration to section 556, Criminal Procedure Code). An offence under section 186 I. P. Code requires sanction under section 195 (1) Criminal Procedure Code.

PROCEDURE UNAUTHORISED.

"Apart from this, the case is a most unsatisfactory one; considering the long delays in disposal, the very drastic sentences, the initial doubt as to whether the Circle Inspector was acting legally in measuring the land at all; and the obvious fact that the authority of the officers of Government was being invoked by the Khot as a means of intimidating his tenants. Section 119 of the Land Revenue Code directs, the Revenue authorities to decide boundaries in case of dispute. The record here discloses no dispute at all as to the correctness of a boundary. It does not appear to me that section 200 Land Revenue Code empowers a Revenue officer to enter upon land for the purpose of measurement merely because another party has arbitrarily asked for measurement; or that such measurement is a purpose connected with the lawful exercise of the office of that officer. The Magistrate has not considered the question whether his order to the Circle Inspector was a legal one, yet if that order was illegal the Circle Inspector cannot claim that the mere order of a superior corrected all defects of legality and made his own action legal. The Magistrate has convicted the 14 accused "en bloc". He has not taken evidence as to which individual committed the alleged act, nor in the alternative as to the existence of an illegal assembly. Nor has he considered the defence of any individual accused by itself. He seems to have made no attempt to explain to the accused the nature of the charge.

QUASHED.

"I find it hard to believe that a mob of women and girls actually resisted a Circle Inspector in his full panoply of office. If they indeed gave trouble by thronging round the Mahar with the measuring rod it is hard to believe that their resistance was such as could not be overcome by tact. If a conviction was necessary I cannot understand why a fine suited to the means of such poor and ignorant people would not have been ample punishment. The way in which the sentences were framed suggests an attempt to make the accused suffer unnecessarily."

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence as recommended by the District Magistrate.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

452-14—Dubash & Co., Messrs Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v. Sitaram Makundram & ors, Malvi M R & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

S C Ct 746-27218-17—Little & Co., Berthold Reif and anr v. Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

747-27219-16—Little & Co., Berthold Reif and anr v. Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

LONG CAUSES.

404-16—Little & Co., Dada Miya Khandvani v. Wybert Pope Smith, Crawford B & Co.

1387-17—Payne & Co., Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji v. H Bernston, Judah & S.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Shamkorebai widow, Mehta D & L.

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow & ors, Judah & S Smetham B & Co.

1382-16—Jehangir M & Somji, Rose Mary widow & ors v. Shaik Haji Hoosein Shaik Baba Miya, Mulla & Mulla.

480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

503-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katri Shini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

20-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.

98-18—Captain & V Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSA LONG CAUSES.

83-17—Merwanji K and Co, Gocaldas Kanayalal v Bakhtawarmal Jagatia and ors, Mulji and Th, Part heard.

508-17—Shroff and D, Messrs. Hathising Jethabhai and Co. v. Dwarkhadas Madhowji Jeh M and S.

684-17—Jam R and D, Dossabhai Hirachand a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm and anr, Hiralal T and Co., Khandwalla and Co.

1264-16 Mer K and Co, Chatrabhuj Bhawanidas a firm v. Ganeshdas Devidas and ors, Payne and Co.

768-17—S B and Co., Temulji Jamsetji Mistry v. Bejonji Shapurji Madan Vachha and Co.

382-17—Edg G W and Co, Bai Jivibai widow v. Lallji Morarji and ors Sham M and H.

998-17—Mer K and Co, Rustomji Framji Kharas v. Chhaganlal Chunilal and anr, Ragh N and Co.

816-05—Bhai K and G, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matu J and M.

LUCKNOW MURDER CASE.

POLICE OFFICERS' EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 11.

Further hearing of the case against Sushil Chander Lahiri, a Bengalee graduate, on a charge of murder, was resumed by Mr. Ruttledge this morning

Inspector Mohindranath Mukerji of the Calcutta C.I.D., examined by Mr. Alston said:—On 2nd January 1918 he searched the lodgings of Krishtolal Shah, an anarchist wanted in a murder case. Krisnto Lal has now been interned there. He found an address slip in the handwriting of the accused.

Mr. Fagan, Supdt. of Police, Jubbulpore, produced a letter intercepted by him. The letter was addressed to S. N. Ghosh, a political suspect, who has since been interned.

Mr. P. Biganne assistant to the D. I. G. Criminal Branch, examined said that the accused and the absconder Nripendra had been wanted by the police for some time. The deceased Vinayakrao was also wanted for a considerable time before his murder. Witness also proved several letters which came in his possession in connection with political work. In February 1918 special instructions were given to the police to look out for Vinayakrao Kaple in the United Provinces. He read in the train that a man was murdered in Lucknow on 9 the February. It then struck him that the murdered man was Vinayakrao, as he had reasons to believe that Vinayak's life was in danger at the hands of a revolutionary party. He came to Lucknow on the 13th and on searching a coat the deceased was said to be wearing he found an open letter in one of the pockets. The letter stated that the writer could not see Vinayak as he was going to "Thermometre's" place. Witness then deciphered a letter written in code. The heading of letter was "Jub." The letter, among other things, had reference to Brahmachari Nripen who would leave for the Central Provinces and put up with Dhiren

Mr. C. E. W. Sands, Supdt. of Police on special duty, examined said that he was put in charge of this case six days after the murder. He then knew that the deceased, the accused and absconding accused were wanted. On the 7th April he met Shankar Lal, witness in a case in the house of the Police Supdt, Benares. Witness took him to the District Magistrate to have his statement recorded Witness was not present when the statement was recorded. In Lucknow Sharkarlal showed him the house in which he met the accused when he first came to Lucknow. Shankar Lal also showed him the house in which accused was arrested. Witness then proved identification by Shankarlal of the accused, a cap found on the spot of the murder and detailed various precautions taken by him at the time of identification.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned till to-morrow.

CONCEALING ENEMY ASSETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 10.

The District Magistrate to-day dismissed the application by defence in the case against Mathol, Managing Director; of the Trading Company, a local Dutch Firm, charged with concealment of enemy assets. The counsel had applied for evidence of Messrs. Linde, Blandy and Hall to be taken on commission in Calcutta regarding knowledge of the existence of enemy assets in the Trading Company's hands. The Magistrate declined to issue a commission especially as Mr. Blandy was now secretary to the Bengal Government. If witnesses did not appear on Monday the case will be decided without them on that date.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Annual October Vacation and Diwali Holidays from Monday the 21st October to Tuesday the 5th November 1918, both days inclusive. The Registrar's office wil be open daily from 11-30 a. m. to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays. Applications in criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in civil cases will be received during the vacation.

DR. SUKHIA ACQUITTED

NO OFFENCE UNDER SEC. 186

MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, delivered judgment in the case in which Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia appeared in answer to a charge of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, preferred against him by Dr. Ganpatrao Anandrao Jayakar, District Registrar, No. 1 District, Bombay Municipality. Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, appeared for Dr. Sukhia.

The Magistrate in the course of a lengthy judgment said he believed the story told by the complainant and Mr. Bhatt was a substantially accurate account of what occurred on May 11. These witnesses appeared to him to give their evidence in a simple and straightforward manner, and their evidence did not appear to him to have been shaken by the lengthy cross-examination to which they had been subjected. The only weakness,—if it could be called such—in this part of the evidence for the prosecution was that the witnesses were members of the same department. A discrepancy however existed in the evidence relating to the disinfecting gang, the complainant alleging that the disinfecting materials were ready a few yards from the house, while witness Thakore said that the disinfecting materials were ready at the office and not with him, and that he had taken a coolie to call the gang with the materials in case they were needed. The fact that, before the evidence of the witness Thakore was taken, considerable attention had been directed towards the question whether the intention of the Municipal officers was to force disinfection on Bai Shirinbai created a suspicion that the version put forward by the witness Thakore as to the whereabouts of the disinfecting materials was an improvement on the complainant's story in order to show the complete reasonableness of the Municipal officers, who did not even take steps to have the disinfecting materials on the spot, until they had obtained the necessary permission from the occupier of the premises. It was noticeable that the evidence of Mr. Thakore as regarded the words used by the complainant to the tenant about the need of disinfection was also a considerable improvement on the version of Mr. Bhatt. Both the complainant and Mr. Bhatt referred to the fact that the gang was close by and that another house was being disinfected in the neighbourhood. Mr. Thakore himself said he knew of no instance in which permission to disinfect was withheld, so it was difficult to understand why he should have the gang behind, as he alleged. In any event, the complainant's motive and intention must be judged on the basis that a disinfecting gang was there, for that admittedly was his belief.

LEGALITY OF PROCEEDINGS.

The weaknesses in the defence evidence were obvious. Most of the defence witnesses were interested witnesses, and that was inevitable, for the accused was defending himself on a charge relating to an incident in his own house. The witness Shirinbai Jamshedji Barucha was the accused's tenant and it was in response to her appeal that the accused came downstairs, and eventually came into trouble. Shrinbai Phiroszji Datur was the accused's sister, and Dr. Eyas was his nephew. Dossabhai Hormusji Pavri, it was true, was not related nor a tenant, but even he went frequently (he said three or four times a month) to the house of the accused's sister to recite prayers. Apart from this weakness in the nature of the defence witneses, weakness was also apparent in the nature of the evidence given. After commenting upon the evidence given on behalf of the defence, the Magistrate said, taking all the circumstances into consideration he was of opinion that the complainant and Mr. Bhatt, apart from the matter of the conversation with Shirinbai, had given a substantially accurate account of what occurred on May 11, and he did not believe the defence version of the alleged incident on the first floor, or of what occurred on the second floor.

In considering the law bearing on the subject, the Magistrate continued, he noticed that a doubt had been expressed elsewhere regarding the legality of section 521 of the Municipal Act in that its effect would be to extend section 21 of the Indian Penal Code without the express permission of the Governor-General. Having regard, however, to the reported decisions, he thought there could be no doubt that the complainant was a public servant within the meaning of section 21, and it was not suggested by the defence that he was not a public servant. The Magistrate said, he was quite unable to agree with Mr. Patel's contention that the word "place" in section 422 did not include a house. Mr. Patel's argument briefly was that the word "place" in other sections in the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, was used as distinct from a building, and that the definition of the word "place" in the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, which was applied in a case after that Act had been amended, would not include a house. In the Magistrate's opinion, the whole object of the section would be defeated if this interpretation were applied to the word "place" in section 422. He was also unable to agree with Mr. Patel's contention that section 422 was governed by section 488, clause (b), the words "except when it is in this Act otherwise expressly provided," in his opinion, showed that the clause was not applicable. He agreed, however, with Mr. Patel that clauses (c) and (d) governed section 422. While he was not prepared to hold that sufficient notice had not been given by the method of knocking and waiting to enable the inmates of apartments appropriated to females to remove to some part of the premises, he thought, considering the length of time which had intervened between the two visits, that the complainant would have exercised a wiser discretion if he had sent a written intimation of his intention to visit the premises. It was clear, however, that the complainant was under no obligation to obtain Dr. Sukhia's consent to visit the premises as the latter contended.

DISCHARGE OF PUBLIC FUNCTION.

The next point to consider was whether the complainant was acting in the discharge of his public function when the accused ordered him to go down at once, and snatched the papers from him and said if he did not go down he would have him kicked down by his man. A number of cases decided by the Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Patna courts showed that the words "public functions" in section 186 and analogous sections meant "legitimately authorised public functions." The Magistrate quoted a number of cases decided by the different High Courts on the point. On the other hand, he continued, in a number of cases decided in Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Patna, the general principle referred to above was applied subject to the provisions of section 99 of the Indian Penal Code, and the maxim was laid down that if the public servant acted "bona fide" and without malice, obstruction to him would be an offence even though his acts might not be strictly authorised. The Magistrate quoted some further cases in reference to this, and said in two later Bombay cases, however, the principle had been laid down that resistance to a public servant would not amount to an offence under the special sections even though the public servant acted "bona fide" and without malice, if (1) the orders under which he acted were utterly "ultra vires" (Queen-Empress v. Tulsiram, 13th Bom. 168,) or (2) if the functions in the discharge of which he was obstructed were not public functions but fell wholly outside the jurisdiction or authority which he as a public officer possessed (Empress v. Shivdas Omkar, 15 Bombay Law Reports, 315).

Proceeding, the Magistrate said, in applying the rulings abovementioned, he was of opinion that the complainant and his companions acted in good faith and without malice, and if the version put forward by the complainant of his conversation with Shirinbai was established he thought the unguarded language he had used would have come within the protection of section 99 and within the principle of the ruling in Bhaw Jivaji vs. Mulji, Queen Empress vs. Perkut Kotu, and similar cases already cited. The version of Mr. Bhatt, however, attributed to the complainant, conduct which in the Magistrate's opinion was utterly "ultra vires." If the complainant said to Shirinbai as Mr. Bhatt alleged "since the patient has recovered we must disinfect," he was not only assuming powers which were not delegated to him, and could not have been delegated to him, but which the Commissioner himself could not have exercised, for the complainant admitted he he had no idea whether Shirinbai and Dr. Sukhia were or were not too poor to disinfect themselves. On both occasions when Mr. Bhatt was questioned on the point, he said the complainant stated when he heard that the patient had recovered they must disinfect the place, and it must be remembered too that the evidence of both the complainant and Mr. Bhatt was that the disinfecting materials were close at hand. In view of this discrepancy, and since the onus was on the prosecution, the Magistrate was of opinion that it was not established that the complainant was acting in the discharge of his public functions. The action of the accused, in his opinion, was rude and uncalled for, but for the reasons abovementioned, he was of opinion that it was not established that his acts amounted to an offence under section 186. He accordingly acquitted the accused.

PAN-GERMANS & KUEHLMANN

CHARGES OF IMMORAL CONDUCT.

The Amsterdam correspondent of "The Daily News" writes during the mail week:

The action which the German Chancellor has ordered to be taken against the "Deutsche Zeitung" was in consequence of a remarkable article which appeared in that paper in reference to the conduct of Herr von Kuehlmann and Count Czernin while they were in Bucharest. The paper says that both these diplomatists were guilty of immoral conduct at the time of their stay in the Rumanian capital, and that Kuhelmann's behaviour in publicly walking with a notorious demi-mondaine has dishonoured the name of Germany.

The "Deutsche Zeitung" reported that certain members of the Pan-German Party made representations to a lady known for her high standing and strict morality, and their protests had the effect of causing this lady to take immediae action. Though every effort is being made to keep the name of the lady secret, she is undoubtedly the German Empress herself, whom the Court Party attached to the Pan-Germans have not scrupled to make use of in order to overthrow their political antagonist.

"The entire affair is like an intrigue from the Court of Louis XIV.," comments "Vorwaerts," and "Vorwaerts" also asserts that the plotters went with their accusations about Kuhelmenn's "immorality" to "a very highly placed lady, well known for her strict moral code, through whose influence they hoped to achieve their object."

SIR LAWLESS HEPPER.

ENTERTAINED BY G. I. P. STAFF.

The staff of the Administrative offices of the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, presented an address of congratulation to Sir Lawless Hepper yesterday, in honour of the Knighthood conferred on him by H. M. the King-Emperor. Mr. A. C. Rumboll, General Traffic Manager, presided, and the Board Room, where the presentation took place, was crowded by a large number of the members of the staff and others.

Mr. A. C. Rumboll said he deemed it a great honour to preside at this gathering of the staff of the Administrative offices of the railway, when they had assembled to offer their congratulations to Sir Lawless Hepper on the great honour conferred on him by his Majesty the King-Emperor. This was the first time that such a distinction had been conferred on an agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and he (the speaker) thought they might feel very proud of that fact because the honour reflected on the railway as a whole. He would have liked to speak of the great organising ability of and the work done by Sir Lawless in connection with the railway, but he thought he would be encroaching upon the preserves of others if he did so, and he would therefore content himself with congratulating Sir Lawless on the honour that had been conferred on him, and he would ask Mr. Michael to read the address.

Mr. H. R. Michael of the Engineering Department then read the address.

Mr. Ramanath Aiyer of the Audit Department, Mr. C. W. W. Guest of the Agent's office, and Mr. A. S. Pitale of the Engineering Department then addressed the gathering, speaking in eulogistic terms of the work done by Sir Lawless Hepper.

The address, which was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket, was then presented to Sir Lawless amid loud cheers.

REPLY TO ADDRESS.

Sir Lawless Hepper, who on rising to reply to the address was received with loud applause, after expressing his gratitude for the address, said:—

The honour of Knighthood which has been conferred upon me must be taken as a compliment to the G. I. P. Ry. generally and as a recogniton of the development of the last few years which, as you point out, has enabled the Company to deal satisfatorily with the heavy Military traffic resulting from the present war conditions. You are good enough to credit me with the initiation of these important projects. But if it is a fact that I have done my best to organise and to push these works to completion, it is none the less true that I could have achieved very little without the ready co-operation and goodwill of the staff of all grades on the railway. I should like therefore to take the opportunity of thanking all those who, in however small a way have contributed to the results to which you refer.

It must be remembered that, at the present time, the G. I. P. Railway is probably the most important line of communication in this part of the Empire. Its employees are therefore privileged to feel that, by carrying out their various duties to the best of their ability, they are active helpers in the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged.

Then, Gentlemen, you have been so kind as to make mention of certain measures concerning the welfare of the staff which have been introduced during the last few years. It has been a matter of great satisfaction to me that the questions of the improvement of the Provident Fund, and the limited at present to employees within a sulting as they have done, in a permanent betterment of the conditions of service of our employees. But these are benefits which become operative on retirement or death, which naturally seem somewhat remote contingencies to many of you. I think therefore, that, of the new institutions we have introduced, the Indian Staff Loan Fund and the G. I. P. Railway Employees Co-operative Credit Society, will probably occupy the foremost place in your minds. I have heard it said that these facilities for borrowing money at a reasonable rate of interest, merely encourage extravagance, and are liable to be exploited for purposes of reckless expenditure. Well, so long as human nature remains what it is, there will always be a small number of people who will take advantage for such purposes, of the organisations we have provided. But, in the vast majority of cases, I belive them to have been the means of relieving really unavoidable financial difficulty.

INDEBTEDNESS AND CO-OPERATION

The two main, and if I may call them so, legitimate causes of indebtedness are I believe, sickness, and the comparatively heavy expenses connected with certain domestic ceremonies in the case of our Indian employees. Now if the latter are to some extent under the control of individuals, the former certainly are not, and when we consider the small margin which exists to meet emergencies in the case of the working classes generally, I think it will be agreed that the advantage of the provision for pecuniary assistance to meet cases of this sort far outweighs the danger that such help may be misused by a small minority. As you know we have made a start with a G. I. P. Ry. Co-operative Housing Society, Limited at present to employees within a certain range of salary. We have to feel our way rather carefully here to start with, but as we gain experience we may, I hope, be able to extend these benefits to a wider class than is at present contemplated by the bye-laws. Another proposal is under consideration for the provision, on a co-operative basis, of the more essential necessaries of life. But you will realise that these movements require careful organisation, and that we have to get one Society started, on a firm basis, before we can proceed with another. With a large staff of monthly-paid employees such as that of the G. I. P. Railway, there would almost seem to be no limit to the opportunities for self-help on the lines on which we are working, and I look to the future development of such organisations as the means of greatly ameliorating the conditions of service of the railway employees all over India.

Sir Lawless Hepper was then garlanded, and three cheers were given for him.

INQUIRY ABOUT EPIDEMIC.

DEMANDED IN CORPORATION.

SANKLISTREET WATER SUPPLY.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding when the question of the water supply in the Sankli Street premises was taken into consideration. Mr. Dhondy, particularly, and some other members, who had inspected the place personally averred that it was as clean as possible and the former also said that it was better supplied with water than his own house. The Corporation passed Dr. Dadachanji's motion asking the Municipal Commissioner to supply full information regarding the spread of the present epidemic in the City.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram complaining about the water supply in a building in Sankli Street. There was also another letter before the Corporation from the same source forwarding a copy of letter published in "The Chronicle", saying that the conditions surrounding the building were very insanitary.

Dr. S. S. Bathwalla moved that Mr. Anantram be informed that orders have been passed authorising the Commissioner to increase the water supply by laying a 5 in. water main to connect the 4in. main in New Souter Street with the 6in. main in Ripon Road.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy who seconded said he had visited the place with Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji and others and he found that there was no "fact" in the complaints made to the Corporation.

NOT "DIRTY."

They had visited the place at 6-30 p.m., and the water supply was good at the time. The building was fully ventilated, airy, white-washed and painted. He did not know what was meant by "dirty" in the application made to the Corporation. He had seen hundreds of buildings, but he had seen very few better buildings than this one. There was also a good water supply better than what he had the good fortune of getting. There was not a "particle of fact" in the complaint made to the Corporation. If there was a complaint he was always on the alert to find out where the fault lay. He always spoke on behalf of the rate-payers as much as possible. But he must say there was no ground for the complaint.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the most important question was that of illness, and if Mr. Dhondy and others had gone more carefully into the matter they would have found the statement made by the forty-eight gentlemen borne out by facts. If water collected in the excavations behind the building it must have caused malaria. He hoped the Municipal authorities would carefully look into this matter. As to the complaint about the deficiency of water, he enquired what the department concerned was doing. This deficiency had existed for a good length of time and he repeated his enquiry what the department had been doing all that time.

RESULT OF AN INVESTIGATION.

The Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala said that when he went to the spot the people there told him they had suffered from fever but that they were all right now. Their main complaint seemed to be about the excavations. Naturally a heavy shower or two must have filled the excavations with water. The people also complained that the road was not kept in proper order, and he told them that it was a private lane and that the necessary thing could not be done unless the owners of houses abutting on that lane were compelled to undertake the work. As to the complaint about the deficiency of the water supply, the Commissioner's recommendation for a larger main had been sanctioned.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji said complaints remained unattended for months and months, and the Health authorities should call to book those men who were paid, and paid handsomely, for supervising this kind of work in the city. It was a bitter complaint of the rate-payers that their complaints were not properly attended to until they wrote either to the Press or the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Municipality had as much done in the matter as could possibly be done by the landlord and now they had proposed to supply a larger main. As to what Dr. Cursetji had said, he (the speaker) said the people's complaints as far as they were genuine had always been attended to.

The proposition was carried.

FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the widely spread epidemic of Influenza in the City and he be requested to inform the Corporation (a) how many epidemics of Influenza have been recorded in the City during the past twenty years, (b) can the spread of infection be prevented and, if so, what are the causes of this disease; (c) whether any and what measures he has taken to prevent the spread of the present epidemic; (d) whether the attention of employees of labour in mills, factories, workshops, etc., was drawn to the necessary measures to be adopted to prevent its spread; (e) whether any and what intermediate host is incriminated as regards the spread of the disease; (f) whether it is a fact that some varieties of mosquito especially "Stegomyia fasciata" and "Culex fatigans" are responsible for the spread of the disease; if so, what measures are taken for the destruction of these varieties of mosquito; (g) what is the effect of the disease on the death rate of the City."

He said it was thought that this fever followed the line of human traffic. There could be no manner of doubt about it, although there was some doubt about the question of aerial communication. The disease was found in palaces and huts. The disease was also to be found in the most sanitary villas in the mofussil. It had been found that postal and railway men were more affected, also cats and dogs—as all of them came into contact with so many persons. They could be sure that horses were first affected by this disease and when they got the disease it was sure to follow in human beings.

Dr. R. T. Nariman asked whether the speaker was in order in speaking like that.

Dr. Dadachanji then went into the technical nature of the fever. As regards the measures to be taken nothing could be done in the way of sanitary measures. He asked them to pass this proposition and when they got a report they could then discuss the subject more fully.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconding said it would be better if the proposer accepted the rider that the Commissioner's letter be at the same time taken into consideration and discussed simultaneously.

Dr. Dadachanji declined to accept the rider, and the original motion was passed.

The Corporation then considered the Commissioner's letter in regard to the fever, and Dr. Dadachanji moved that the further information promised therein might be expedited.

HEALTH OFFICER'S TASK.

Dr. Dadachanji said the Health Officer should have the supreme voice in regard to the health of the city. He was not informed of the cases by the Port Health Officer when they were imported from Mesopotamia. The Health Officer was not informed of the imported cases until eleven days after. Any other private person would have been prosecuted in the Police Court, but the Port Health Officer never informed the Municipal Health Officer. He asked that legal advice should be taken in the matter with a view to the prosecution of either the military authorities or the Port Health Officer. There had been culpable neglect on the part of the Port Health Officer. Although the duration of the fever was very short, it took a patient a very long time to recoup his health, and many people fell victims to pneumonia, cancer, and tubercular diseases after an attack of influenza. The fever had caused a great havoc in the city. He then read out excerpts from books as to the precautions to be taken by the patients. The disease also spread through inanimate objects like baggage and food-stuffs.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said as a layman who had suffered from the disease, he would ask the Municipal Commissioner to request the Health Officer to furnish the information which he had to withhold from his report. Under the rules the responsibility for the good government of the city rested on the Municipal Corporation and as such they were bound to ask the Municipal Commissioner to supply the information to them. Otherwise if they thought that the giving of the information would not be in the public interest, then he would ask the Commissioner to supply the information to the Committee only. But they should have the information if they were to be held responsible for the good government of the city. If the Commissioner would not supply the information, he would be compelled to move an amendment asking the Commissioner to furnish the information. He thought if the military authorities had furnished the necessary information to the Municipal Health Officer in time people would have taken the usual precautions to prevent a spread of the fever.

WANTED—COORDINATE ACTION.

The Commissioner said he was in complete agreement that there should be a perfect coordination of action between the military authorities and the Municipal Health Officer as regards the sanitary interests of the city.

He was as much alive to the importance of the question as Mr. Chunilal Mehta and had made a strong representation on the matter to the General Officer Commanding and was now waiting for his reply. Mr. Mehta was quite right in emphasizing on the importance of the point.

Mr. Mehta expressed his agreement with what the Commissioner had said.

The proposition was then passed.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

A soldier correspondent of "The Rangoon Times," one of a Garrison Battalion, writes that though the order for increased pay is dated Simla 1st April, nothing has yet been paid which shows there is something radically wrong.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 12-20 p.m. (B.T.).
Elphinstone College Concert, Excelsior Theatre 4-30 to 7 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Howitt-Phillips' Co. in "Merchant of Venice" at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 14.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubia, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday the 14th July, 1918. Registered Letters and Parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 13th July, 1918.

MONDAY, July 15.

Mails for E. A. E. Force Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

DAILY.

Exhibition of War Loan posters, War Loan Bureau, Esplanade Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Howitt-Phillip's & Co Matinee at 5 and night at 9-30 p.m. "The Aristocrat."
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 59

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

"SALLE FRANCAISE."

The Sixth Anniversary of the foundation will be observed on Saturday, next when Prof. Louis Peltir will deliver a Lantern Lecture on "Rheims in ruins" at 6-30 p.m.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Jewish History Class will meet to-morrow, at 8 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla. On Sunday, at 4 p.m. Mr. Samuel Benjamin will deliver a lecture on "The Ninth of Ab" in Marathi.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE CONCERT

The following is the programme of the concert to-day:—

Piano Duet, Mrs. R. Row and Miss E. F. Robinson.
Violin Solo, Mr. K. J. Lilavala.
Indian Songs, Prof. Bhaskarbuwa Bukle and Master Gunpati (Balvant Sangit Natak Coy.).
Scene, Sir Rabindranath Tagore's "Sacrifice."
Trio, Messrs. Lilavala Brothers and M. S. Patloo.
Interval.
Song, Mrs. J. Chinoy.
Scene, "Bells."
Song, Miss E. D. Morgan, L. T. C. L.
Indian Songs, Bal Gandharva.
Song, Mr. Gellett.
Scene, "The King's Diversion."
Songs, Capt. T. W. Bernard and Mr. Gellett.

SARASWAT VIDYARTH SAHAYAK MANDALI.

At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Mandali to be held on Sunday next, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) in the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Hall, on Sandhurst Road, Miss Sitabai Narayenrao Ajgaoker will be presented with the Vithalrao Balkrishna Korgaokar Scholarship of Rs. 100 for standing highest in rank amongst the successful lady candidates of the Saraswat Brahmin community at the Matriculation Examination held this year, and she will also be publicly congratulated on her being awarded the Jagannath Shankersett First Sanskrit Scholarship and the Yaumnabai Dalvi Scholarship by the Bombay University this year.

After finishing off this function the members will proceed at 4 p.m. (S. T.) with the consideration of the draft Trust-Deed of the Mandali which has been already circulated to the Members in the first week of June last.

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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS VS. WILLSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Wilson College Gymkhana ground on Wednesday last and won by B. Y. C. by 85 runs. The scores are as follows:—

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

A. K. Aga 3, Divecha 7, D. J. Pathare 0, Parekh 1, Dhond 8, M. A. Shete 11, Tedke 13, Commissariat 4, Macmuller 7, Nayak 11, Choksi (not out) 4, extra 1. Total 71.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

G. B. Kothare 6, M. B. Rao 8, K. N. Madan 4, B. G. Rane 20, Y. A. Madan (capt.) 3, M. A. Talpade 7, V. M. Jayakar 60, M. V. Madan 1, D. N. Dewoolkar 9, G. B. Dewoolkar 28, G. G. Bhat (not out) 0, extras 10. Total 156.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The above game of a two day's fixture commenced on the Poona Gymkhana ground on Tuesday. The following are the first day's scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Laverton, c and b Baloo	37
F. A. Tarrant, b Godambe	72
Capt. Manton, b Godambe	50
Major Drayson, retired	111
Coombs, c Kirtiker, b Godambe	40
Capt. Moore, b Godambe	32
Capt. Laverton, b Baloo	0
Capt. Morgan, c Gonsalves, b Baloo	13
Fawcett, b Godambe	10
Capt. Prall, st. Telang, b Baloo	11
Marley, not out	2
Extras	14
Total	392

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

B. K. Telang, b Tarrant	0
Shellar, b Tarrant	0
Kaikuni, not out	1
Total (for two wickets)...	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Baloo	36.2	153	2	4
Godambe	31	146	0	5
Date	5	25	0	0
S. Telang	4	28	0	0
Gonsalves	6	26	1	0

CRICKET AT MANMAD

BHUSAWAL G. I. P. RY. SULTAN TEAM VS MANMAD RY. GYMKHANA.

A correspondent writes:—

An interesting cricket match was played at Manmad on the 6th instant between the above teams, which resulted in an easy walk over for the Bhusawal team by three wickets and a handsome balance of 111 runs. Messrs. Anthony, Dady, Kunjal Singh and Paul played really fine cricket for their 52, 37, 32 and 20 respectively, giving powerful strokes all over. From the Manmad team Messrs. Alchin and Bingham were the only batsmen who entered double figures contributing 38 and 20 respectively. Mr. Alchin hit out vigorously sending the ball four times clean over the boundary, which were highly cheered by the spectators.

From Manmad the Bhusawal team proceeded to Deolali where it beat the Parsee High School by nine wickets and 15 runs.

The scores:—

BHUSAWAL INNINGS.

M. Nazir Sani, c Sherren, b Millard	0
Dady, l-b-w, b Told	37
Syed Nizam, b George	4
Paul b Alchin	20
A. Haqq Sani (capt.), b George	8
Ramchander, b Millard	4
Anthony, c Sherren, b Alchin	52
Kunial Singh (bat in hand)	32
T. K. Rajoo, b Alchin	5
Framroz, (bat in hand)	12
Ardesner, did not bat	
Extras	13
Total for 8 wickets	187

MANMAD INNINGS.

Bingham, b Kunjal Singh	20
George, b Kunjal Singh	4
Ring, c Paul, b A. Haqq	0
Millard, c and b A. Haqq	0
Todd, c M. Nazir, b Kunjal Singh	0
Alchin (capt.), c and b Kunjal Singh	38
Butler, c Framroze, b A. Haqq	5
Mitchell, b Kunjal Singh	3
Maybert, c and b Kunjal Singh	3
Scotland, c Rajoo, b A. Haqq	3
Sherren, not out	4
Extra	0
Total	76

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Of the three matches in the Second round of the Challenge Shield Competition, which were all left undecided even with extra fifteen minutes' play, the game between the Scotish Rifles and the Hampshires was the best. A huge crowd of spectators cheered the teams as they exhibited beautiful passing and combination. The rival goalkeepers played splendidly although each was beaten once.

The two other games were:—

Wari v. Aryans and the Machine Gun Battery v. 7th Training Reserve Battalion.

A Madras message says:—

Recently the retirement was announced of General Holloway, Commanding Southern Brigade, Colonel Somerset taking his place. General Holloway has now been recalled to command, Col. Somerset reverting to the old appointment of Inspector-General. Indian Defence Force and has returned to Bangalore.

Dr. A. Sousa, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, has arrived at Allahabad in connection with the cholera epidemic in the city.

WORK OF SEVA SADAN.

CALL FOR HELP.

The tenth anniversary of the Seva Sadan Society was celebrated yesterday at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey took the chair in the absence of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy who was unable to preside owing to illness.

Mr. B. F. Broacha gave a short sketch of the life and lifework of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari, the founder of the Seva Sadan, who, he said, had done very much for the social emancipation and uplift of Indian women, in spite of bitter opposition. Mr. Broacha then exhorted the audience to help the Society.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker also gave an interesting account of the work done by Mr. Malabari.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas then rose and said that he joined with the previous speakers in congratulating this Institution which had done such admirable work during the last ten years. Great credit was no doubt due to Mr. Malabari for founding this Institution, and it was a great credit to this Institution itself that other institutions on these similar lines had been started in Poona and Bangalore. There could not be two opinions about this matter, viz., that the work was best adapted for their ladies and those who needed help. The principal object of Mr. Malabari in founding this Institution was to help the widows and others to make independent living themselves. The Society's activities were varied, and he thought that every one present there would agree with him that this Institution deserved the best support, either by money or work, or both. There was no limit to the excellent work this Institution could do.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas a vote of thanks to the chairman was passed, and the proceedings then terminated.

SOCIETY'S REPORT.

The following is a summary of the Society's report:—

The Seva Sadan Society was founded some nine years ago by a Parsi gentleman, the late Mr. B. M. Malabari. He was an ardent advocate of female education and female emancipation, and a quiet and unostentatious worker in the cause of Indian social reform. The Society has now a local habitation in Gamdevi, and has many departments of work, in the different localities of Bombay, all of which are for the benefit of poor women and children. It has free educational and industrial classes, maintains a free dispensary, 'ashrams,' training homes, etc. for training up women teachers. Sewing, cutting, cookery, etc., classes are among the chief industries taught, and the girls, in all these departments, are able to earn with four or five hours' work per day, from rupees five to rupees twenty-five per month, after a short training in the Sadan. The object of all these trainings is to make the poor women self-supporting by giving them the means of earning an honest livelihood and at the same time to educate and uplift them. In an old bungalow on the premises of the Society, is the home for the homeless. It receives and maintains destitute women and children, and trains them in some craft useful to them in after-life. The number of inmates varies from twenty-five to thirty. Partly for want of accommodation and partly for lack of funds the number has to be restricted to thirty. The Society has a good deal of activity outside. Literary and other classes are open in different localities for the benefit of grown up and married women, who, on account of social barrier, cannot continue their studies at school. In spite of difficulties and failures the work of the Society is gradually growing in extent.

The new activity of 1918 is the taking up of rescue work. Hitherto, there was no known Indian agency working in this direction, in Bombay at least, and there was a long and keenly felt necessity for such work by Indian women for Indian women. It has been resolved to open a Rescue Home as soon as the preliminary arrangements are complete. The Society with all these manifold activities wants help, support and cooperation of Indian women especially. The management has to find Rs. 1,200 per month for all this work, and the fixed income is barely Rs. 400 per month. At present, there are 135 members, of whom 90 are Parsis, and 45 Hindus.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of the readers of your widely esteemed paper please let me know either by post or through the medium of your paper where I can get the book entitled "what all the world's seeking" by Ralph Walds Irine, the American Philosopher?—Yours, etc.,

C. M. TRIVEDI.

Elph. Coll. Residency,
July 10.

SMASHED TO DEATH NEAR LIFT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Kashinath Yesu, a millhand, employed in the Bombay United Mill. The evidence was that about 7 p.m. as soon as the mill stopped working, the deceased with his cousin went upstairs to change his clothes. The machinery was still working slowly, and the deceased suddenly fell near the door of the lift in a pool of blood. It appeared that he was struck by some part of the lift and died soon after. Post-mortem examination showed that the first rib on the left side was fractured and the lung bruised. Death was due to hoemorrhage of the lung. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

The "Fort St. George Gazette" announces that Messrs. Henry H Dodwell, and W. H. Sell have been granted commissions as Second-Lieutenants in the 1st Madras Guards and that Mr. Joseph M. Lucey, V. C. has been given a temporary commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, Supernumerary List, in the same regiment. The "Gazette" also announces that Mr. Bernard E. Malcolm has been granted a temporary commission as Lieut.-Colonel, Supernumerary List, in the 10th Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

Official and Personal.

While Mr. D. Bray officiates as Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, Major W. G. Neal will officiate as Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior left the Viceregal Lodge on Wednesday.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. L. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Chief Secretary to Government and to hold charge of the War Purposes and Separate Departments.

Mr. J. L. Rieu I.C.S., to be Additional Secretary to Government, and to hold charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments, pending further orders.

Mr. J. Crerar, C.I.E., to act as Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., on reversion from Military duty, to act as his Private Secretary, vice Mr. J. Crerar, C.I.E., I.C.S., pending further orders.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

OPENED BY MRS BESANT IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MADRAS, July 11.

The National College of Commerce was opened yesterday by Mrs Besant, who spoke on the objects of the college. Dr. S. Subramania Iyer spoke on the hopes of the National Eudcation movement and of the college in particular. He said their object was to give the best that at present could be given to strengthen the eastern civilization and to keep its characteristic features and for this particular college to help forward above all others the commerce, industry, trade and many occupations on all of which depended the material progress of a country.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

Rainfall has extended in the United Provinces but Bombay monsoon is still extremely weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Submontane of United Provinces; local in the west coast of the Peninsula. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Gauhati four inches; Dhubri three; Shillong six; Cherrapunji nineteen; Barisal two; Calcutta one and a half; and Dehra Dun three.

Forecast:—No large change.

BRITISH SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last few days, correspondence has been appearing in your valuable paper regarding disorderly behaviour by British soldiers.

The original complaint has roused some of Tommy's friends to defend him by arguments that are plausible enough, but which fall short of going to the root of the mischief. No one wants to say that the British Tommy stands out as a solitary example of drunkenness and disorder and that the civilian population of India is singularly free from like shortcomings. The justification of singling out Tommy as a cause of special annoyance is to be found in the fact of his privileged disorderliness. If an Indian shows drunken disorderliness, the public is in most places protected by the permissible intervention of the Indian police constable, but not so in the case of Tommy. Tommy's privilege leaves him free to flout the only immediately available authority of the Indian constable and until an English constable or some military authority can be brought to the place, which in most cases would take too long to be effective, the public must either screen their eyes, plug their ears and save their sides as best they can or march away from the place if that were possible. It is the helplessness in the situation that gives rise to bitterness and makes Tommy's case a matter for special comment, in spite of the fact that Tommy is certainly not more afflicted with human weaknesses than the civilian population of India.

This, I believe, is an item that should provide food for thought to Tommy's friends.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE OF TOMMY'S FRIENDS."

Bombay, July 10.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

There was not much business done in jute share market to-day, prices generally ruling easier. A fair number of transactions were done in coal shares at steady rates. In the miscellaneous department Reliance Firebricks, Bengal Brass and Britannia Biscuit were in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 20/12, Bengal 865, Bhalgora 34/8, Bokaro and Ramghur 26/4, Borrea 25/8, Burrakur 46/4, Central Pench 11, Equitable ord 45, Gopalichuck 13, Govindpur 25/12, Jainty Central 17/12, Jumoni 13, Kuardi 21/8, New Beerbhoom 55/8, New Kendah 12/4, Nowaghur 28, Northern 16/4, Phuluritand 11/12, Raneegunge 48/8, Reliance 48, Sendra 25/8, Searsole 10/8, Govindpur 8/8, Standard 50.

Jute:—Auckland ord 365, Budge Budge ord 624, Budge Budge prefs 117/8, Caledonian 544, Delta ord 605, Empire ord 70, Fort William ord 412, Howrah ord 54/4, Kamarhatty ord 748, Lansdowne ord 396, Lothian ord, 528, Northbrook ord 67, Reliance ord 44/12, Howrah ord 245, Union ord 870.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank ord 322, Assam Saw Mills 22/12, Bengal Brass 31, Britannia Biscuits 13/8, Calcutta City Flour 19/4, Hooghly Flour 24/12, Kumardhubi Engineering 53/8, Kalyanpur Lime 16/12, Reliance Firebrick Pottery 25/4, Surma Valley Saw Mills 25/8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65/4 to 65/8 and small lots at Rs. 65/12 to 66.

SINN FEINERS AND THE GERMAN PLOT.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT IN JUSTIFICATION OF THE DUBLIN ARRESTS.

The following statement in regard to Irish arrests was issued by the Government in mail week:—

The revolutionary movement in Ireland, which culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons last week, consisted of two closely related series of activities:—

(a) The attempts of the German Government to foment rebellion in Ireland, and

(b) The preparations made in Ireland to carry those attempts into action.

The story of the above connection between the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement and the Germans, as disclosed by documents in the possession of the British Government, falls into two parts—the period prior to, and the period since, the abortive Irish rebellion of Easter, 1916. The events of the first period can be told with some detail, but the second period, which concerns recent events, permits of no more than a summary, as a full statement of the facts and documents in possession of the Government would disclose the names of persons who stood by the Government, and also the channels of communication through which the German Government was acting, and which it would not be in the public interest to reveal at present.

The story begins as early in the war as November 6, 1914, when Herr Zimmermann transmitted through Count Bernsdorff a message from Casement asking that a messenger, if possible a native-born American be sent to Ireland with the word that everything was favourable. He was to carry no letter for fear of arrest. Casement also asked that an Irish priest should be sent to Germany, with the assistance of the German Legation in Norway, to work in prison camps and corrupt Irish prisoners of war. This priest was a certain Father John T. Nicholson, an American citizen of Irish birth. He reached Germany safely, and we find him in January 1915 transmitting messages to America. According to a report of Captain von Papen, dated December 5, 1914, the verbal assurances sent in response to Casement's request had produced an excellent impression in Ireland.

COUNT BERNSDORFF.

In the beginning of 1916 the plot ripened. On February 10 of that year Count Bernsdorff sent to a covering address in Rotterdam a dispatch signed with the name of Skal, one of his principal American agents. This dispatch included an extract from a report of John Devey, the head of the Cianna-Gael, to the effect that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer, since he feared the arrest of the leaders. It had been decided, he said, to begin action on Easter Saturday, and he urged that the arms and munitions must be in Limerick by that date. Later in the same month Count Bernsdorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached to a message to Berlin, passed by the American Government, a note fixing Easter Saturday, for the rising and urging the dispatch of munitions in time.

On March 4 von Jagow replied that the arms would be landed in Tralee Bay, and asked that the necessary arrangements should be made in Ireland through Devey. On March 14 Bernsdorff replied that the Irish agreed, and that full details were being sent to Ireland by messenger. Next day Bernsdorff telegraphed a code to be used between the Germans and the rebels while the arms were in transit, and explained that a submarine might safely enter Dublin Bay and go as far as the Pigeon House without encountering nets.

On March 26 von Jagow replied that the arms would be sent, and that a special code word would be used every night as an introduction to the German Wireless Press Service. In a message from Bernsdorff to Berlin the Germans were assured that there were numerous private wireless receiving stations in Ireland.

On the 18th and 19th April urgent messages were sent from America to Berlin, fixing the delivery of the arms for the evening of Easter Sunday, pressing for the landing of German troops and asking for an air raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually took place between the 24th and 26th April. It was the declared hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade the Irish ports against England and establish bases in Ireland for German submarines.

The rebellion broke out a day later than the schedule, on Easter Monday, April 24, but, as the world is aware, the German support had miscarried and it ended in complete failure.

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Rebellion in Ireland stated:

It is now a matter of common notoriety that the Irish Volunteers have been in communication with the authorities in Germany and were for a long time known to be supplied with money through Irish-American societies. This was so stated in public by Mr. John McNeill on the 8th November, 1914. It was suspected long before the outbreak, that some of the money came from German sources.

The evidence on this subject in the possession of the British Government provides the clearest proof of these suspicions.

AFTER THE RISING

It became clear very soon after the rising that the Sinn Fein leaders were again asking Germany for help. On June 17 there was a message from Berlin to Washington referring to "A259 of 6th May" (a message which is missing), and saying that Germany was perfectly ready to give further help if the Irish would only say what sort of help they required. On June 16 Bernsdorff had already sent a dispatch giving an account of the rebellion as far as his information went and stating that £1,000 had been provided for the defence of Casement. On July 25 he sent a long message giving further news from Ireland and explaining that the work of reorganising the rebels was making good progress and that their lack of money had been remedied by him.

On September 8, in a dispatch to Berlin, he enclosed a memorandum from a person called "Irish Revolution Director Resident in America", which contained detailed proposals for a fresh rising. Any rising, says the Irish Revolution Director, must be contingent upon the sending by Germany of "an expedition with a sufficient military force to cover the landing." On this new occasion the German Government was to fix the time, and as an inducement the advantage of having submarine and Zeppelin bases in the West of Ireland was insisted upon.

Count Bernsdorff was evidently having difficulty with his tools, for on October 24 he warned his Government not to allow a certain Captain Boehm, then resident in Rotterdam, to write to Irishmen in America, since his letters were apt to go to the wrong people. Later Captain Boehm was arrested by us in British waters.

On December 1 we find Count Bernsdorff again attaching surreptitiously a note to a message passed by the American Government, in which he mentioned that the Irish leaders in America were passing for an answer to their proposal of September 8. He seems to have followed this on Christmas Day with a message which is missing, for on the last day of 1916 Herr Zimmermann informed him of the quantities of munitions which it was proposed to land between February 21 and 25, 1917. He added that it was impossible to send German troops. On January 18, 1917, Bernsdorff replied that his Irish committee declined the proposal, as without German troops a rising would be useless.

After America's entrance into the war on April 4, 1917, the line of communication between the German Government and the leaders of the Sinn Fein party was temporarily broken, though there is no reason to believe that the messenger service devised by John Devey between America and Ireland was affected. A clue to the new line of communication was subsequently obtained, and has been actively followed up. The effect of this new line in Ireland is visible in the speeches of the Sinn Fein leaders during this period. For example, de Valera, addressing the Convention of Irish Volunteers on October 27, 1917, said:—

By proper organisation and recruiting they could have 500,000 fighting volunteers in Ireland. That would be a big army, but without the opportunity and the means of fighting, it could only be used as a menace. There had already been too much bloodshed without success, and he would never advocate another rebellion without hopeful chances of success. They could see no hope of that in the near future, except through a German invasion of England, and the landing of troops and munitions in Ireland. They should be prepared to leave nothing undone towards that end.

On another occasion, in January this year, de Valera said:—

So long as Germany is the enemy of England and England the enemy of Ireland, so long will Ireland be the friend of Germany

PLANS FOR A LANDING.

About April 1918 it was definitely ascertained that the plan for landing arms in Ireland was ripe for execution. The British authorities were able to warn the Irish Command regarding the probable landing of an agent from Germany from a submarine. The agent actually landed on April 12, and was arrested. The new rising depended largely upon the landing of munitions from submarines, and there is evidence to show that it was planned to follow a successful German offensive in the West and to take place at a time when Great Britain would be presumably stripped of troops. According to documents found on his person, de Valera had worked out in great detail the constitution of his rebel army, and hoped to be able to muster half a million trained men. There is evidence that German munitions were actually shipped on submarines at Cuxhaven at the beginning of May, and that for some time German submarines had been busy off the West coast of Ireland on other errands than the destruction of Allied shipping.

It will thus be seen that negotiations between the executive of the Sinn Fein organisation, and Germany have been virtually continuous for three and a half years. At first a section of the Irish-Americans was the intermediary for most of the discussions, but since America's entrance into the war communications with the enemy have tended to be more direct. A second rising in Ireland was planned for last year, and the scheme broke down only because Germany was unable to send troops. This year, plans for another rising in connection with the German offensive on the Western front were maturing, and a new shipment of arms from Germany was imminent. An important feature in every plan was the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland to menace the shipping of all nations. In these circumstances, no other course was open to the Government, if useless bloodshed was to be avoided, and its duty to the Allies fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue.

"Reliable information has reached us today", says the "West Meath Independent," "that Mr. de Valera has written to a prominent Irish Bishop absolutely denying the existence of any German plot"—"Daily Chronicle."

The Burma war loan special train will make a journey from Rangoon to Prome starting on August 8th and taking four days on the journey. At each station war bonds and certificates will be sold. Preliminary publicity on an extensive scale will be undertaken. The Assistant Accountant-General and the Post Office staff will accompany the train, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Burma Railway Company. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company are willing to supply their river steamer for a similar purpose.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 12th July, 1918.

"THE NEW MENACE TO INDIA."

A great deal of vague, loose, alarmist and ignorant talk about the "German peril" to India has been a feature of war discussions and war literature for the last four years. The chief effect of this class of speculation has been to obscure rather than elucidate the real problem of the danger to India from the direction of Germany. The number of those who have contributed to this discussion with authority and knowledge is very small. Then, again, there is not one "German peril" which has been the subject of alarm or discussion, but quite a number of German perils, according to the taste or information of their authors! The reputed German designs (of the pre-war era) of world-dominion with a special Asiatic supremacy *via* the Bagdad Railway had, of course, an element of solid reality in them. But those grandiose dreams of dominating the universe looked like having been shattered beyond repair or recall by the results of the earlier phase of the war,—the period immediately preceding the Russian revolution. Since then, by strange irony, however, Germany's Asiatic dream has assumed, although radically modified, a new possibility and a new reality. For this Germany's thanks are mainly due to the Bolsheviks. The collapse of government,—of all ordered existence,—in Russia has opened up a new vista of ambition and greed to German eyes. This constitutes an incomparably more proximate and more real problem,—peril, if you like,—than anything that the Prussians dreamed of in the halcyon days of peace when they were preparing for war. It is this problem to which Lord Chelmsford referred,—and referred in justifiably grave and weighty terms,—in his speech at the Delhi Conference, and it is one which deserves to be kept before the country in all its potentialities. Thus alone will India be enabled to face the situation and prepare herself for all eventualities.

All responsible and instructed discussion of the subject, therefore, is to be welcomed. Mr. A. MacCallum Scott, M.P., who, besides being a well-known authority on Russia and the Middle East, is an accomplished politician and a friend of India, contributed an article in mail week to the "Sunday Pictorial" which deserves to be noted. It is headed, "The New Menace to India," and reviews recent modifications of German designs on India in the light of the war developments. According to Mr. MacCallum Scott:

"The real object of German ambition was, and is, the dominion of the East—the extension of German dominion, supreme and unchallenged, from the Baltic, through the Balkans, through Constantinople, through Asia Minor, to the Persian Gulf. Once seated securely there, in the strategic position which for thousands of years dominated the world, with her naval bases on the Mediterranean and on the Indian Ocean, holding the keys of East and West, she could have assumed the position of world dictator. In the East, moreover, the British Empire was, and is, peculiarly vulnerable. The great self-governing Dominions are protected by the ocean on which the British Navy is still the unchallenged master. But India, with its hundreds of millions of population and with its vast riches, is a continental empire liable to attack from land."

The discovery that India was exposed to attack from land was by way of being a sudden realization, relatively speaking. As Mr. Scott says, a couple of generations ago the nightmare of British politicians was the possibility of a Russian attack on India. "This menace disappeared with the advent of Russo-British friendship, and we had almost forgotten the fact that our Empire in India might be challenged from the landward side, where all our Dreadnoughts could be of no avail." Awakening and full realization, however, have come now, and Mr. Scott pleads for the utmost vigilance and concentration of effort to meet possible developments:

"The success of our later efforts in Palestine and in Mesopotamia, limited though they were, had already damped German prospects in the East; but the collapse of Russia has opened up to Germany an unbounded field of Eastern expansion and a new manœuvre ground for preparing an attack on India which is as yet inaccessible to us."

Touching on constructive proposals he says:

"It would be improper to discuss in public the precise measures which should be taken, but this much may be said. We must have, what we have not at present, a Russian policy. We must have a Persian policy. Our campaigns in Mesopotamia and Palestine must not be allowed to come to a standstill for lack of men. Greater use should be made of the untapped resources of India. The Americans could find a useful field for a special enterprise in Palestine. And, above all, these various aspects should not be treated as isolated efforts, but should be strictly correlated as parts of one great Eastern policy. If we do not seize the initiative, we shall be forced to improvise a policy too late."

To these reflections we may add the sane conclusion of Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, discussing the same topic in the "Pall Mall Gazette" in mail week:

"But, in the last resort, the mere strengthening of the outer defences cannot save India. Only a stupendous effort to organise men and materials can ensure security. If Indian enthusiasm to shed the last drop of blood in defence of hearth and home is enlisted, a larger militia can be raised than would be necessary to meet the menace."

THE CZECHO-SLOVAK MOVEMENT.

The importance of this movement has been very clearly shown during the past few months, and there is every reason to believe that a very substantial contribution toward the solution of the war will yet be made by Czecho-Slovaks, a race about which, however, the ignorance of the Allies is still considerable. Reuter has recently informed us of a large army of 15,000 Czecho-Slovaks at Vladivostock in Siberia, awaiting transport to the French front in order to take part in the fighting against the Central Powers, of which they form a part; of a strong force in South Russia which has already come into contact with the Germans, in some cases successfully, in others, with heavy losses; of large numbers who have deserted from the Austrian Army and have joined forces with the Italians. It is even reported that the Italian leaders were made aware of the imminence of the Austrian offensive by a member of this race who escaped from the enemy lines. In America a large army has been formed for service in France, consisting of members of the Czecho-Slovak races, and they have joined up with the considerable force which has long served with the French army. It has also been suggested, though we are not aware whether the War Office agreed, that all the Czecho-Slovak prisoners of war should be permitted to enrol as soldiers in the Allied armies, on the ground that they were more in sympathy with the Allies than the Central Powers for whom they had been forced to fight. But, most important of all is the fact that, at a recent conference held in Paris, the British, French and Italian Governments issued a statement expressing their deep sympathy with Czecho-Slovak aspirations, and readiness to support them. Such a step could not have been taken unless the facts of the situation had been such as show clearly that these people are anxious for the support of the Allies and are prepared to throw in their lot with them. The news from Austria supports the opinion, now widely spread, that the Czecho-Slovaks will do everything possible to hinder Austria-Hungary, to whom they are forcibly subject, from carrying on the war.

Who are the Czecho-Slovaks? The name includes the Slavs or Czecks of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the Slovaks of northern Hungary, whose language is almost the same as the Czech, and who, in danger of ruthless Magyarisation by the Hungarian Government, desire to unite themselves with the Czecks. The territory inhabited by them is about four times the size of Belgium, and its population amounts to twelve millions, of which three millions are Germans. The Czecho-Slovaks are a progressive, democratic people; their organisation, industry, their agriculture, science and art, could easily compete with that of any West European countries. Owing to its natural resources the country is self-supporting and also the richest in Austria, paying more of the State expenses than any other country in the Monarchy. Their history is one long struggle against the autocracy of the Austrian-Hungarian House, and is one which reflects little credit on the Hapsburg dynasty. It is a long record of broken promises. Though she was forced to enter into a free union with Austria and Hungary, owing to her inability to resist the Turkish menace in the sixteenth century, she has always insisted on her independence. But the ambitious Hapsburgs, with a view to increasing their own power, opposed themselves to every reform movement, and soon began to curtail and suppress the national liberties of the Slovaks and Czechs and to Germanise the people and the country. Then followed strong protests supported by military risings, in which the Bohemians suffered heavily. Austria confiscated large properties, and in innumerable ways sought to reduce the people. At one time it appeared that the nation and the language would be completely wiped out, but this policy ultimately had the opposite effect, for it led to a revival of the national conscience and life. Last century the revival took a definite political shape, and large meetings were held in Prague at which the Czechs demanded the restitution of their ancient liberties. The Hapsburg ruler took fright at the intensity of the movement and promised the people full independence. The fortunes of the nation have changed from time to time, the Czechs insisting on their rights, the Monarch seeking every possible expedient of evading the promises so solemnly given. From 1848 to 1879 is a long record of the struggle of these people against the absolutist tendencies of the Emperor for the restoration of their rights of independence. The war has dispersed whatever illusions the Czechs may have had about the independence of their country, for they realised that the declaration of war against Serbia was a declaration of war against the whole world of which they were a part. The people realised their very existence was at stake, and from the very beginning the Austrian Government has realised the insanity of their past treatment of the Czech-Slovaks. Every effort to enlist the support of these people failed, and they then resorted to measures which will ever stand as a mark of deepest infamy against the Hapsburgs. The new Emperor, Karl, attempted to conciliate them, but it was too late. Many a regiment of Czecho-Slovaks has deserted to the "enemy," while throughout the United States, the strongest support has been given to the Allied forces by the thousands of Czecho-Slovaks who have emigrated there.

Looking at this matter from the point of view of the Allies, it is hardly possible to exaggerate the significance of the movement. The Austro-Germans and the Magyars are desirous of a close economic and military union with Germany, and already important agreements have been reached. They know that so long as they conform to the plans of the pan-German party the German Government will uphold their hegemony over the non-German and non-Magyar majority in the Dual Monarchy. The menace of a Central Europe, including Turkey, under the control of Prussia is too great to be dismissed lightly, and any grouping of the peoples which permits this needs to be watched and guarded against. The defection of the Czech-Slovaks will be one of the prime factors in preventing such a combination. We have recently been warned against any separate peace with Austria-Hungary. There is good ground for this precaution. The Austro-Hungarian Empire of to-day is an anachronism, and if she is permitted to retain her old position, then the Allies will have done much to bind the fetters on the races who have, as passionately as they, fought for the sacred principle of self-determination. If the Czech-Slovaks are given restitution of their past independence, the result will be that the number of subjects whom Germany could exploit would be reduced by many millions, and the liberated nationalities (including Poland) would form a barrier between Germany and the Balkans, owing to their racial tradition and their geographical position. But apart from the interests of the Allies, which ought to lead them to side with the forces which will render impossible the pan-German dream, the fact that these people are fighting for the same principles ought to encourage the Allies freely to support them. The Czechs, with their limited opportunities, have shown that they are prepared to throw in their lot with the Allies.

Notes of the Day.

Events in Middle Asia.

The geographical boundaries of Central Asia will remain in a state of flux for some time yet. We wish that the Central Publicity Board at Simla would move in the matter of providing the country with more connected and rapid news of the ferment in Central Asia, which the Viceroy and the Governors are one after another repeating constitutes a grave danger to India. A few days ago we learnt of the capture by the Bolsheviks of the flourishing town of Irkuts. A few days before we were apprised of the desperate heroism of the Armenians who at Van and Tiflis were struggling to continue to exist. The day before yesterday we heard of fresh atrocities broken out at Bokhara. The propinquity of Bokhara to Merv and Herat which is only, metaphorically speaking, a stone's throw from Kabul must give substance for lively thought. The information, however, appears to be much belated and in the middle of July we only learn of what is practically ancient history in these rapidly moving times,—of events of March and April.

Bokhara.

Bokhara is the ancient Sogdiana and its connection with India may be traced with the capital of the Samerkand which many believe, is a modification of an old Aryan name. The gradual advance of Russia checked and then finally completely stopped the trade with India. The distinguishing feature of Bokhara as contrasted with the outlying Moslem territories in middle Asia is the number of its schools famous till lately. A little more public light—surely things cannot be so obscure at the headquarters—on these Moslem subjects of the ex-Tsar and their attitude at present, connot be politically or strategically detrimental. If Indians have to make redoubled efforts to meet the perilous contingency the magnitude of the danger must be foreshadowed to them by means other than the dropping of fragmentary and tantalising information at erratic intervals of weeks and fortnights, with mechanical operation of an undefined peril.

Enemy Imperialism.

The slobbering sentimentalism of some of the middle-class British for the ex-Tsar is responsible for much adverse feeling on the part of the Russian democrats towards the British. The latter gave credit to the former ruler of Russia for excellent intentions which were thwarted by near relations and a clique of selfish place-hunters. Similarly, even as regards the Kaiser, there were people charitably inclined in the British Empire who were disposed to hold that he was probably an honest man in the toils of a bad government. Popular memory is weak and the healing effect of time is strong. Whatever the temporary sensation created by a disaster it tends to vanish from the minds of the people in course of time till a fresh calamity reminds us of the evil purpose which permeates every action of our enemies. In the same way any disclosure exposing the premeditated nature of the war sprung upon us by the Central Powers requires from time to time to be strengthened by such flawless evidence as we gather. The Lichnowsky disclosures by no means stand alone in their convicting force. The personal responsibility of the Kaiser is brought home to us by the publication of the telegrams which passed between the Kaiser and the Czar—the knave and the fool of the drama if you like—which were brought to light when Kerensky seized hold of the Imperial Archives of the Russian Foreign Office.

The "Willy-Nicky Correspondence."

The Americans have published a seriatim translation of these wires in New York and issued them in book form which they have somewhat unfortunately placed under the unattractive title of the "Willy-Nicky Correspondence." It is impossible for any fair-minded person to study these telegrams without being forced to the conclusion of the utter unscrupulousness of the Kaiser. With every new effort at recruitment and as a fillip to our War Loan it is necessary to remember that the German Government was solely and entirely responsible for the war, and secondly, that the Central Powers are presided over by a man upon whose personal character no reliance whatever can be placed. Is there any agency to satisfy the millions, whose cooperation is solicited, that we have to continue a war which was only forced on us? The references to Japan in the communications over the wires between St. Petersburg and Berlin may well now egg on the Eastern empire to show its strength in Siberia.

Austrian Bid for Indian Trade in 1778.

Sir Richard Temple continues his researches in Austria's commercial venture in India in the eighteenth century in the current number of the "Indian Antiquary." Writing as he does from England for the only journal of its kind in India, Sir Richard has been handicapped by our interrupted ocean traffic. In connection with one of his kindred contributions he notes that "the article went down in the ill-fated 'Persia' in December, 1915." The author's original purpose was to study the origins of the trade connections with the Nicobar Islands where a settlement seems to have been effected for trade purposes under the auspices of Austria in 1778. In his endeavour to obtain further details of this settlement Sir Richard made a search among the India Office records and found a number of documents dealing with Austria's attempts to seize the trade with India. One interesting feature of Sir Richard's studies is that the initial impetus to the Austrian enterprise seems to have been given by an Englishman, a Mr. William Bolts, "formerly in our service in Bengal."

An Interesting Document.

The interest of these documents unearthed by Sir Richard will be apparent from the following extract letter from the Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated November, 30th, 1777:

"Mr. Bolts in the Austrian ship 'Joseph and Theresa' to our great surprise arrived at Surat Bar, the 5th September. An extract of your commands dated the 21st of February, had been previously sent thither, and the Chief and Council in consequence thereof, and of the further orders we sent upon receiving advice of the ship's arrival, exerted themselves so much and with the assistance of the Nabob's influence threw so many obstacles in his way that Mr. Bolts found himself unable to transact any business there and sailed away for Gogo. The Chiefs at Surat and Broach will use every justifiable method to prevent his meeting with success, and we learn he has not yet been able to sell any part of his cargo, but that he had sent to the Pundit of Ahmedabad to whom, Gogo is subordinate, offering him a present of Rs. 25,000 annually in lieu of Customs, provided he will permit him to establish a factory and carry on a trade there. He has since proceeded to Poona (headquarters of the Maratha Government) to negotiate this business himself, but we shall exert our little influence with the Durbar to defeat this scheme, and you may be assured that no justifiable or legal efforts shall be left untried to frustrate the projects of these adventurers. We have sent the most strict injunctions to all your subordinate settlements to have no commercial or other intercourse with the persons concerned in this ship, and to prevent any investments whatever being made for them."

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD SCHEME.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

BY B. P. WADIA.

To pronounce an opinion on a bulky volume, entitled "Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms," on a very hasty perusal, is a somewhat hazardous task. Especially is this the case when we know that the Report is the result of protracted labour of a mission which came to this country from Great Britain, and that the document is put forward before the public as the joint report of the two highest officials of our administration—the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. The object of this publication is to evoke a free and full discussion, and we should be glad that the British Cabinet has kept itself free to formulate its own scheme, after giving a fair hearing to our views.

The literary merit of the Report is of a high order; and the manner in which the whole subject is handled is exceedingly clever; but I hope it will fail to deceive many of my countrymen into believing that these suggested Reforms mark a substantial advance in the march of our political progress. A careful effort is needed to get at the real and true basis of the document, and its readers will have to employ the art of reading between the lines, and even within the words. Such an endeavour will yield, as first fruits, the conviction that these reforms fail to satisfy the popular aspirations, which have already been formulated. They also fail in the response they make to the important pronouncement of August, 1917. Responsible Government was declared then to be the goal of British Rule in India, but, we wonder, as we peruse the document, if that objective was at all before the mental vision of the framers of the Report.

I did not expect the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms to be of a nature which would satisfy the Indian public; but I did expect that Mr. Montagu would continuously keep in view the goal of Responsible Government. I am afraid if we peruse the Report with the specific idea of looking for the existence of suggested steps towards full Responsible Government, we will have to put aside the volume with a sense of great disappointment.

The goal missed.

The Report utterly fails to indicate sure steps towards a real Responsible Government. At every stage, the devolution of power and responsibility does not strengthen the hands of the people of India, or make the expression of the popular will more possible. If some one set or body of officials are deprived of their present power and responsibility, that power and responsibility pass on into the hands of another set or body of officials. Even where some of that power and responsibility are vested in a kind of popular assembly (as in certain matters affecting Provincial Governments), safeguards, etc., ultimately vest the power in the officials. From that point of view the devolution of power is a sham, and will most probably lead us into serious and difficult positions in the future. Higher authorities divest themselves of certain powers but vest them in subordinate authorities, instead of vesting them in the people of India. If we view this situation from a particular angle of vision, we are compelled to admit that Indians will be worse off under the new arrangement than they are at present. The Reforms all along suggest changes, but everywhere the change is from official to official, and not from official to people. I fail to see to whom the Government of India is responsible in this scheme. The Secretary of State and his Council as also the Parliament are to lessen their real and vital interest, already meagre, in the welfare of the people of India; the Government of India thereby gains additional authority, and it is not in any way responsible to the people of India. Next, no doubt, Provinces will become more autonomous, but the Provincial Governments are not responsible to the people.

What of self-determination?

I do not think it is necessary for me to point out that Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford throw overboard the doctrine of Self-Determination. They evidently believe that Indians, after having received their political education for 150 years in the school of British citizenship, are inferior to Africans, who got their training for a far shorter period under the iron rule of the Germans. The implied slur on British ways and methods is perhaps of little consequence when the question involved is that of perpetuating British Despotism in this country. But it is futile in this place to discuss the principle of Self-Determination, and we must therefore leave it to Nemesis, who perhaps will inspire the Prussians to raise that question in the Peace Conference and make them ask: "If we are called upon to apply the principle of Self-Determination to our African Colonies, why not apply it to your own Dependency of India? and please see to it that you clear the country of British soldiers when you determine the wishes of the people of India." It is really amazing that a Cabinet Minister and a responsible Viceroy, in the midst of this War, with all its reiterated ideals and aims, should be so callous as to draw up a State document which ignores the principle of Self-Determination.

But still more amazing is the fact that they place Liberty at a discount. Liberty of Nationalities for which Great Britain is fighting, is stabbed to the very heart in India. I doubt, if two clever Prussian Junkers had gone in the early days of the War to one of their African Colonies, and had tried to throw dust into the eyes of the Africans, they could have done better than draw up such a Report as is now before us. Every page of this volume breathes autocracy and despotism and if, in the coming years, we Indians have to live under a system of administration in which the

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH FRONT.

SLIGHT ADVANCE NEAR MERRIS.

ENEMY REPULSED AT VILLERS BRETONNEUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10, 1-20 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

A British communiqué says we repulsed local attacks eastward of Villers Bretonneux The enemy guns developed considerable activity from Villers Bretonneux to the Ancre.

We drove off raiders southward of Bucouoy.

We slightly advanced our line in the neighbourhood of Merris.

LILLE AND BRUGES BOMBED.

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 11.

A British communiqué says that in a successful minor operation last night at Merris, we captured nine machine-guns, two trench-mortars and a number of prisoners. The enemy aircraft was active on the northern part of the front. Ten were destroyed and one driven down out of control.

We dropped fourteen tons of bombs over the line and two tons on Lille junction and one and a half tons on Bruges docks. Three British are missing. We dropped during the night three tons of bombs on enemy railways and camps. All returned.

ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

SEVERAL SUCCESSFUL COUPS-DE-MAIN IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-30 p.m. July 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 11.

A French communiqué says there was reciprocal artillery fire north of Montdidier and south of the Aisne in the region of the Chavigny farm. We achieved several *coups-de-main* in Champagne and took prisoners. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons set on fire on the 8th.

ADVANCE OF FRENCH FORCES.

TOWARDS ANTHEUIL AND LONGPONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 11.

A wireless German official says, strong French forces advanced several times and established themselves westward of Antheuil and northward of Longpont.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN LOCAL OPERATIONS.

5400 PRISONERS CAPTURED SINCE 15TH JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

A semi-official statement says since June 15th, the French in local operations have captured 5,400 prisoners, including 60 officers.

7 GERMAN MACHINES DESTROYED: 6 DRIVEN OUT OF CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9, 10-40 p. m.
Recd. 4-50 p. m., July 10.

In to-night's communique Field-Marshal Haig says there is nothing to report. Seven German machines were destroyed and six driven down out of control. Four British are missing. We dropped nineteen tons of bombs principally on the railway connections at Roulers, Tournai and Wavrin and dumps at Warneton and Bac-St. Maur. Practically no flying was possible at night on the 8th July.

ENEMY RESISTANCE OVERCOME S. OF AISNE.

LAGRILLE FARM CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11, 3-40 a.m.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 11.

Last night's French communiqué said:—South of the Aisne our infantry finally overcame the enemy resistance at different points. We captured the Lagrille farm, quarries north of Chavigny and the farm eastwards. Patrols reached Longpont and entered the northern part of Corcy taking prisoners.

BRITISH AERIAL EXPEDITION

GOOD RESULTS REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 4-50 p. m., July 10.

The Air Ministry states that aeroplanes on the 8th July successfully bombed an enemy aerodrome. Bombs were observed to burst on sheds and hangars. On the night of the 8th the enemy's aerodromes were again attacked with good results. Two hangars are reported to have been set on fire. Trains and searchlights were attacked at low altitude. All the British machines returned safely.

ITALIANS STILL ADVANCING.

OCCUPATIONS EXTENDED.

ENEMY BEING REPULSED ASTRIDE OSUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 11.

An Italian communiqué says having reached to the westward of the lower and middle Semeni and extended eastward occupation of the heights at the head of Tomoric our troops are advancing repulsing the enemy at the centre astride the Osum.

ENEMY REPULSED NORTH OF MONASTIR.

FRENCH AND ITALIANS ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 11.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—Notwithstanding the costly defeats in the Cerna Bend yesterday, the enemy to-day again attacked north of Monastir and was again repulsed.

We continued to advance in conjunction with the Italians south of Devoli in Albania.

We captured Cafaguripreri and the Kohnica peak.

The Austrians are retiring in disorder in the Tomorica valley and we are pursuing them.

ALLIED PROGRESS IN S. ALBANIA.

CLIMAX OF PRESSURE STEADILY EXERCISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 6-15 a.m., July 12.

It is pointed out that the important advance by the French and the Italians in Southern Albania on an eighty-mile front between the sea and Lake Ochrida is the climax of the pressure steadily exercised during the past two months. The French and the Italians since the Spring have pushed their way northward twenty miles and are now advancing in considerable strength and making substantial progress in the mountainous, roadless region.

British monitors are co-operating with the Italians in the coastal sector, where the Italians are already twenty miles north of Avlona and are apparently aiming at Durazzo.

OFFICERS' DARING FEATS.

AWARDS OF BAR TO D. S. O.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 11.

The "Gazette" announces the award of the Bar to the D.S.O to the following officers of the Indian Army:—

Lieut-Colonel G. A. Beatty.—When the regiment of which he was in support was held up in an attack he led his regiment forward at a gallop under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire and occupied an important position enabling the other regiment to make its objective. His quick decision and skilful handling of men resulted in an important success.

Major George Knowles.—Took command of his regiment when the commander had become a casualty and remained in command though wounded. He made skilful dispositions and clung to his position in the most determined manner though surrounded on all sides until relieved. He showed great ability and courage.

Major A. M. Mills.—When his squadron in an attack was forced to withdraw a short distance owing to heavy casualties, he reorganised and led them forward with great skill and determination and captured the objective.

FOR "VALUABLE SERVICES."

The "Gazette" also contains the following mentions for valuable services in the war:—

Colonels W. F. Cahusac, S. L. Craster and Sir R. Ross and Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. B. Thornhill.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

MILITARY CROSSES TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 11.

The "Gazette" announces the following awards to members of the Indian Army:—

MILITARY CROSSES.

Capt. N. N. Bray.—He led his squadron with great skill and determination in an attack and consolidated the position under heavy fire.

Capt. C. O. Daunt.—He led two dismounted squadrons in an attack which resulted in the capture of an advanced enemy trench, though the attack was finally held up by very heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. But for his able handling the squadrons would have lost very heavily.

Lieut. S. Dutt.—He worked indefatigably and attended a large number of wounded under heavy shell, machine-gun and rifle fire. His absolute coolness and steady devotion to duty were a splendid example to all.

Capt. L. C. Graham.—He continually carried orders through shell fire and machine-gun fire and kept in constant touch with the situation.

Lieut. the Hon. A. H. Hardinge.—He volunteered to reconnoitre the road under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. After several unsuccessful attempts he completed a very thorough reconnaisance and pointed out to the cavalry the way through the wire. He also helped to get the guns forward over very bad ground after fifteen hours of continuous work.

BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN.

CROSS CHANNEL IN SEAPLANES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 11.

It transpires that the King and Queen of the Belgians visiting their Majesties on the occasion of the Silver Wedding crossed the Channel in separate seaplanes.

FIRST KING AND QUEEN TO DESCEND FROM SKIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 11.

Lord Curzon speaking at to-day's Belgian Concert in the Albert Hall, at which the King and Queen of the Belgians accompanied by King George and Queen Mary were present, said that the former were the first King and Queen ever to descend on our coasts frm the skies.

"MORE CONFIDENT THAN EVER."

PREMIER ON THE ISSUE OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the dinner at the House of Commons in honour of Doctor Jowett on his return from America, said he was more confident to-day than he had ever been regarding the issue of the war, one reason being the appearance of the American troops he saw in France.

ENEMY INTRIGUES IN S. AFRICA.

THREE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1-30 p. m., July 11.

JOHANNESBURG.—Referring to General Botha's statement regarding the existence of enemy intrigues in South Africa three alleged international socialists of whom one is an ex-member of the Transvaal Provincial Council have been arrested. Bail is refused. The crisis has abated.

FLOODS IN AUSTRIA AND S. GERMANY.

VIENNA MEATLESS DURING WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1-30 p. m., July 11.

ZURICH.—Vienna newspapers give further details of heavy continuous rains causing serious floods in Austria and South Germany. Houses and bridges have been destroyed at Salzkammergut and the Danube at Vienna has reached the highest level for thirty years and is still rising. Vienna during the week-end was meatless and horse flesh sold at famine prices. Newspapers state that Austria has lost over half of the country's livestock.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT BREDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 11.

PEKING.—The death is announced of Sir Robert Bredon.

[The late Sir Edward Robert Bredon was the Deputy Inspector-General Imperial Maritime Customs, China 1908-1908 and acting Inspector-General of Customs with the rank of Provincial Lieutenant-Governor in 1908-10. He was appointed to the Chinese Board of Customs in 1910 but retired in deference to the wishes of the British Government.]

FOUR NEW HEROES.

AWARDED THE V. C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 12.

Four new Victoria Cross awards, include Chaplain Theodor Bayley Hardy, D.S.O., M.C., over fifty years of age, "who displayed marvellous energy and endurance which would be remarkable even in a very much younger man."

Three incidents are cited showing how Hardy tended an incapacitated officer and men during actions, notwithstanding that he was exposed to most dangerous conditions, including very close enemy artillery fire.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN SIBERIA.

ESTABLISHED AT VLADIVOSTOK.

WAR AGAINST CENTRAL POWERS TO BE RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

A telegram to "The Times" from Tokio, dated the 4th, says the correspondent of the "Asahi" at Vladivostok says a new provisional government in Siberia has been established at Vladivostok and intends to summon the Constituent Assembly.

Its programme includes the liberation of Siberia from the Bolsheviks, the avoidance of a foreign intervention, universal suffrage, the establishment of provincial councils and a labour bureaux, distribution of land and continuance of war against the Central Powers.

JEWS IN FINLAND.

EXPULSION ORDERED BY FINNISH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

STOCKHOLM.—According to the Jewish Press Bureau, the Finnish Government has ordered the expulsion of the Jews before September 30th, and has instructed the communities to refuse them food after that. The only exceptions will be a few who fought in the ranks of the White Guards.

ANGLO-TURKISH EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

STATEMENT BY MR. BONAR LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was awaiting the return of British delegates from the Hague before taking further steps regarding the Anglo-Turkish exchange of prisoners. He regretted that owing to the dilatoriness of the Turkish Government the Berne agreement was not yet in operation.

GARIBALDI'S TRAGIC ROMANCE.

WHY HE ABANDONED HIS BEAUTIFUL BRIDE.

A tragic romance in the life of Garibaldi is recalled by the death of his erstwhile wife, Marchioness Giuseppina Raimondi, which took place on April 31, in her villa at Birago, Lake Como.

The Liberator of Italy says the Milan correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle," first met her as a beautiful girl of 18, when in June 1859 he was encamped with his Alpine Troops at Robarello, near Varese. Her father, a veteran patriot, had transferred his residence from Milan to the comparative security of the Italian lake district, to escape the vexation of the Austrian secret police, and his daughter's bold, adventurous spirit led her to place her services at Garibaldi's disposal for the carrying of confidential dispatches, revolutionary literature, and firearms athwart the Austrian lines in a double-bottomed four-in-hand, which she herself used to drive.

Garibaldi fell madly in love with the heroine, and shortly afterwards, while staying at the Marquis's castle at Fino, sought and obtained Giuseppina's hand in marriage.

BRIDE ABANDONED.

The civil ceremony had been performed, and an arrangement for the bestowal of senator rank upon the father already had been negotiated when, on the return from the wedding function, Garibaldi found a young cavalry officer named Caroli waiting an interview with him, who revealed the fact that a liaison had for some time existed between himself and the bride

Garibaldi thereupon packed his baggage and abandoned both castle and spouse the same evening. The enraged father confined the girl to his palace at Como, whence she seized the first opportunity of escaping to rejoin her officer-lover at Fribourg.

After some months' wanderings in Switzerland, Caroli deserted her to fight for the freedom of Poland, where he met his death. The marchioness thenceforth consented to return to the paternal hearth, and lead a solitary life on her father's estates Finally, on January 19, 1880, the aged general had the joy of obtaining the annulment of the hapless union, and was further enabled to legalise the status of his son Manlio and daughter Clelia, and thus fulfil what he described as "the last duty of my life." Soon after, the wife with whom he had never cohabited married a hoary Garibaldian cavalier, Ludovico Mancini, whom she outlived to the ripe age of 80.

KUEHLMANN'S SUCCESSOR.

SOCIALISTS DISSATISFIED.

HINTZE'S ADVENTURES RECALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1-30 p. m., July 11.

Apparently there is some hitch regarding Kuehlmann's successor. An official Berlin message says von Hintze is mentioned as successor but the final decision has not yet been made.

A telegram from Copenhagen says the resignation of Kuehlmann caused a sensation in the Reichstag where it was anonunced on his return from the Headquarters. The centre leader, Groeber, proposed the postponement of the sitting in order to enable the parties to dicuss the situation owing to the Socialists declaring that they would not vote for a new war loan unless Hintze declared his policy. The Socialists are greatly dissatisfied with the appointment of Hintze.

The press both in London and Paris, assuming the correctness of the report of Kuehlmann's resignation, think it constitutes a triumph for the pan-Germans and is likely to be followed by stronger measures against Russia especially after the assassination of Mirbach, also, possibly by a supreme effort in France or Italy soon. Admiral von Hintze is described as one of the most notorious intriguers and adventurers in the German diplomatic service. He is the ex-ambassador at Peking, but owing to various scandals he was recalled. He was in Mexico when the war broke out but managed to return to Germany in the guise of an Engiishman. He then returned to China crossing the Pacific as super-cargo in a Scandinavian tramp.

MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA VISITS BELGIAN FRONT.

HONOURS CONFERRED BY KING ALBERT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 11.

LE HAVRE.—The Maharaja of Patiala is visiting the Belgian front. The King of the Belgians has conferred on him the broad ribbon of the Order of Leopold and has appointed Lieut.-Colonels Jogender Singh and Audain, Commanders of the Order of the Crown.

PROFESSORSHIP FOR AVIATION.

SIR BASIL LAHAROFF'S GIFT TO LONDON UNIVERSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

Sir Basil Laharoff has given £25,000 to establish a professorship of aviation at the London University.

JAVA AND CHINA TEAS.

IMPORTATION RENEWED IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

MELBOURNE.—The Minister of Customs will allow the importation of the Java and China teas on the basis of 50 per cent. of 1916 cargoes. The importation was phohibited 18 months ago with a view to promoting the consumption of Indian tea.

COTTON PRODUCTS PRICES IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 11.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has approved the prices of cotton products twenty to thirty per cent. lower than current quoted market prices. The new prices are three-yard sheeting sixty cents, four-yard seventy cents, 5/35 yard print cloth 83 cents and four-yard print cloth 84 cents per pound.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The third quarterly Army Secretaries' Y.M.C.A. Conference is in session at Allahabad. Other conferences will follow immediately in the Punjab and Bombay.

The Salvation Army work in Burma is to be extended. Several additional officers are arriving shortly. Mr. Booth Tucker will visit Rangoon during the cold weather.

The C. P. Congress Committee reconsidered their recommendation regarding the presidentship of the Special Session of the Congress and in view of Dr. Subramaniam's declaration that he could not accept it unless Mr. Tilak publicly refuses, the Committee reconsidered their decision and recommended Mr. Tilak first and Dr. Subramiam second for the presidentship of the Special Congress.

The Andra Provincial Congress Committee held its meeting in Madras on Sunday last with Mr. Sobbarao Pantulu in the chair. The names of Mr. Tilak, Mr. N. Subbarao Pantulu, Dr. Subramanyam Iyer, Mr. Jinnah and the Raja of Mahamudabad were recommended for the presidentship of the next Indian National Congress to be held in Delhi. It was resolved to hold a special Andra Provincial Conference in Guntur to discuss the Indian Reform Scheme.

"WEALTH MUST BE PRODUCED."

BRITAIN'S POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY.

MR. HUGHES ON URGENT NEED OF ITS DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 12 noon, July 11.

Addressing a large representative meeting of the British Producers' Organisation in London, the Australian Premier Mr. Hughes again dwelt at great length on the absolute necessity of the British Empire seriously organising itself industrially and economically, if it wishes to maintain its position after the war. To win the war without being prepared to meet the immediate post-war conditions would mean we should clasp the empty husks. Political independence and trappings of greatness would remain for a season but without economic greatness degeneracy would begin.

How could this mighty Empire hold together in future save by numerous and virile populations united by the ties of self-interest as well as race and common ideals and how could these conditions be assured without economic prosperity? Upon the conditions which guaranteed profitable investment for capital, plentiful and regular employment for labour at good wages and on good conditions; upon the development of the land and other primary resources the greatness, nay the very existence of the Empire and every part of it absolutely rested.

PRE-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY—A NEGATION.

Mr. Hughes proceeded to argue that Britain's pre-war economic policy was one of negation and judged by the results did not pay. In this matter of life and death things were allowed to take their course. No other great nation acted thus. We showed how Germany's share of the world trade grew by leaps and sounds. For example, fifty years ago Britain produced roughly five times more iron and two and a quarter times more steel than Germany. In 1913 Germany produced twice as much iron and two and a half times as much steel as Britain. Moreover, several of the best rooms in the Empire's industrial mansions were occupied by the Germans. Germany's peaceful penetration had honeycombed Britain's industrial life so that Britain traded not entirely for her own advantage, but also for Germany's. After the inferno the world was passing through, could it be maintained even by those who before the war thought that Britain's economic policy was the best policy that that policy would suit the post-war conditions?

THE POSITION AFTER THE WAR.

In the new economic environment after the war, if we were not adequately equipped we should surely perish. (Hear hear) Mr. Hughes pointed out that few realised what would be the position after the war. Britain's war indebtedness had already reached eight thousand millions sterling. Add to the interest on this stupendous sum many millions annually for pensions, the huge sums for repatriations and avocational education for disabled soldiers and many other financial responsibilities and it would be realised that we were in for a pretty bad time; for, remember these were all new burdens added to the pre-war burdens and would have to be met out of the wealth produced after the war, hence it was obvious we must produce more per unit of labour and per pound of capital invested than ever. Neither eloquence nor resolutions would solve this problem.

MUST ACT PROMPTLY.

"Of course you can die or quit which amounts to the same thing, but if you want to live you must act promptly. The more you look at the terrific problem the more appalling it appears; you want to forget it and believe that somehow you will muddle through, but at the back of your mind you know it cannot be sidetracked." Mr. Hughes continuing again emphasised that the only way to deal with the problem was to organise every industry so that each fitted into the other like cogs in a machine and formed a part of a great national organisation. Cooperation of organised labour was absolutely necessary. The fundamental fact was that more wealth must be produced.

IMMEDIATE DECLARATION OF POLICY URGED.

Some still wanted to take their German brother by the hand after the war although that hand was stained with the blood of the innocents. Those people spoke of internationalism and still wanted an open policy. So do the Germans, but it is the open door for Germany not for the British Empire. (Hear hear.) Mr. Hughes referred sarcastically to those who after Brest-Litovsk and all that had happened since in Russia cried out in horror when someone in the interests of our own self-preservation urged the necessary national industrial measures. These measures did not begin or end with tariff. Every industry must be dealt with as circumstances demanded. If a duty was necessary why not have it, why not deal with this question non-politically on its merits? It was a national, imperial, non-party question, above all a business question. The British Government had already the nuclei of complementary organisation as far as raw materials were concerned. What was wanted for the coordination of these nuclei and the organisation of industry generally was an immediate declaration of the Government's economic policy and the appointment of someone clothed with the necessary authority to begin without delay to organise for peace. (Hear.)

BASIS OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

THE PLACE OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following is a continuation of the first instalment of the report of the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals published in our issue of yesterday:—

This executive organization which we have described has been well likened to a nerve system of official posts, actuated up till now chiefly by impulses of its own, but affected by the popular ideas which impinge on it from three sources—the British Parliament, the legislative councils and the local boards. Parliament can, of course, make its commands effective at any moment, but rarely chooses to do so. The effect of the councils and local bodies in India has been to influence, but not yet to control, official working. The system has in the main depended for its effectiveness on the experience, wisdom and energy of the services themselves. It has for the most part been represented by the Indian Civil Service, which, though having little to do with the technical departments of government, has for over one hundred years in practice had the administration entrusted to its hands, because with the exception of the offices of the Governor-General, Governors, and some members of the executive councils it has held practically all the places involving superior control. It has been in effect much more of a government corporation than of a purely civil service in the English sense. It has been made a reproach to the Indian Civil Service that it regards itself as the Government; but a view which strikes the critic familiar with parliamentary government as arrogant is little more than a condensed truth. It has long been a tradition of the service that men in it are entitled not merely to administer but to advise. From the outset of their career they have been habituated to the exercise of responsibility; they have had to take important decisions of their own in emergencies; and they have acquired at first hand, and not merely from precedent or prescription, a stock of practical knowledge which they have been used and been encouraged to contribute to a common purpose. Because they have looked forward to attaining positions where they could decide or help to decide policy, they have, within the restraints imposed by discipline and good order, been accustomed to express their ideas freely as to India's needs, and to criticize and advise a government which has in essentials been one with themselves.

Effect of our proposals in the district.

It is a commonplace to say that Indian administration in the past has depended mainly upon the district officer. We believe that no testimony of ours is needed to to the character of his labours. The greatest work that has been done in India has been the familiarisation of the people at large with standards of public character and conduct which they accept as higher than their own. The country people have and always have had confidence in the English official because of his integrity, fair-play, and detachment. He has given them peace and justice and made life easier for them and the vast majority of people ask for little more. It is impossible, but that the application of our guiding principles should react on the district organization, and we have to see how this will be. Clearly our first and immediate task is to make a living reality of local self-government. This cannot be done by a few amendments of the Indian Statute book and a few notifications and executive orders. Such methods only prepare the ground. We can bid the Government official, district officer or tahsildar,—step aside from his position as executive officer of the boards, and assume for the future the role of onlooker and friendly adviser. We can transfer the execution of the board's orders from subordinates responsible to Government to employes of the boards themselves, and in part, we may perhaps hope, to honorary agency. But we cannot ourselves breathe the breath of life into these institutions. That must come with the awakening of the sense of duty and public spirit which the war has fostered, and which opportunity will develop.

And on the services.

Further, as the principle of popular control is admitted into the Government through the medium of the legislative councils, some means must be devised of enabling the established services to fall in with the new order of things. The precise means of doing so will depend on what we have to propose hereafter as regards the machinery of government. Naturally there will be many men to whom the change will be irksome, while some men will find it grateful. But we shall be wise to minimise by every means that human foresight can devise the friction which a change in a long-established system tends to produce. Our aim throughout must be to make the change not needlessly difficult for the services, to enlist their co-operation with the popular element in the Government, and to induce on both sides the habit of goodwill and mutual toleration, which is essential if India is to pass peaceably through the trying transitional period in front of her. We have as we shall show, made due provision for the exercise of the duty which lies upon us to protect the services: but without goodwill and a readiness to co-operate it will not be possible either to retain the men who compose them, or to get from them the best that they can give. Our labours will be vain and worse than vain, unless the Indian public men who will be responsible for the working of the reforms which we advise, succeed in so working them as to retain for India the willing help and guidance of many men like those who have led her thus far on her way, until such time as she has produced a generation of administrators of her own to compare with them in strength and foresight, integrity and detachment. Of the services much is being asked. We are confident that they will respond to the demand. But it will rest with the Indian leaders also to show themselves capable of statesmanship and self-restraint.

(To be continued.)

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD SCHEME.

(Continued from page 7.)

bureaucrat is all supreme, I think it is better that we fully realise where we stand. Just to give a typical instance, I want to draw the attention of my readers to the following. We know how tyrannical the legislation such as the Press Act, the Defence of India Act, etc., is as at present manufactured. In the coming days of "Responsible Government," these abnormal despotic ways are to be continued. Turn to para 276 with the heading "Means of Securing the Affirmative Power of Legislation." Let me quote it in full:

We began with the fundamental proposition that the capacity of the Government of India to obtain its will in all essential matters must be unimpaired. The institution of an assembly with a large elected majority confronts us with the problem, as in the case of the provinces, of enabling the Executive Government to secure its essential legislation and its supplies. Here also we have examined several possible expedients. In this instance, there can be no question of relying on legislation by superior authority. The only superior authority is Parliament, and Parliament is too far off and notoriously too preoccupied and not suitably constituted to pass laws for the domestic needs of India. It is true that the Governor-General has the power of making temporary ordinances for certain emergent purposes. We propose that this power should be retained; its utility has been strikingly demonstrated during the present war. It merely provides, however, a means of issuing decrees, after private discussion in the Executive Council, and without opportunities for public debate or criticism; and normally it should be used only in rare emergencies. It would be unsuitable for our purpose. What we seek is some means, for use on special occasions, of placing on the statute book, after full publicity and discussion, permanent measures to which the majority of members in the Legislative Assembly may be unwilling to assent. We seek deliberately, when the purpose justifies us, to depart from popular methods of legislation; and it is obvious that no device which conforms to those methods can possibly serve our purpose. For this purpose we have come to the conclusion that we should employ the method now familiar to Indian institutions of maintaining such a number of votes upon which the Government can in all circumstances rely, as to ensure the passage of the legislation that it requires. It is here alone, and only (as will be seen hereafter) for use in cases where it is obviously necessary, that we propose to perpetuate the official *bloc*. We are seeking to provide for a period of transition; for which purpose no novel expedient, such as multiplying the value of official votes, or calling in officials who have not taken part in the argument to record their votes, or of passing measures automatically after discussion, would be as easily understood, or as acceptable, as the continuance in modified form of the present system.

A gross insult.

To begin with why should the Government of India "obtain its will in all essential matters" when the people have not elected that Government and invested it with power? Does Democracy demand that a Bureaucracy should impose its will on the people? Is the will of the Indian people still to be set at naught? The power of the Viceroy to make temporary ordinances is not sufficient; what is now sought is some way whereby a Bill becomes an Act, though "the majority of members in the Legislative Assembly may be unwilling to assent" to it. If this is not Prussianism, I wonder what is! Now to this end is devised the handling of sufficient votes "upon which the Government can in all circumstances rely, as to ensure the passage of the legislation that it requires." What a splendid display of democratic sagacity! For such purposes "we propose to perpetuate the official *bloc*"! In this wise, Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu and Frederic John Napier Thesiger Baron Chelmsford propose to worship the Goddess of Liberty. In section after section of the Report, democratic principles of Freedom are set at naught in this manner. And all this in the sacred name of Liberty and Democracy.

I have reserved to the last the outstanding feature of my first impressions. As an Indian, I feel that the Nation to which I belong is grossly insulted. The Report is a most humiliating document, for its every page, nay, its every paragraph breathes distrust of the Indian, and throws into our face the false tale of our unfitness to be masters in our own household. It saddens one's heart to see the names of two Indians even indirectly associated with the fact of approval of the principles underlying the Report. Self-respecting, Indians must reject these proposals, for they are based on the assumption that Indians are unfit for Self-Government and that they are not to be trusted with their own destiny. This double-faced monstrous assumption must be first destroyed, before Indians can take up the task of further discussing the details of the Report. To be charitable to the authors of the Report, we must regard their pious hope that their scheme "can be worked by mutual forbearance and a strong common purpose," as a piece of sheer ignorance of our feelings and thoughts; if they are cognisant of the latter, their hypocrisy can only be regarded as colossal.

Reject it.

With a great shock to my belief in the Englishman's religion of Liberty, I feel a sense of despair, but also a resolute determination to carry on our constitutional fight. I have put aside the Report after a somewhat hasty reading of it. I do not think I have misread it. I think we have one more example to quote of "breaking to the heart the words of promise uttered to the ear." The pronouncement of August last remains unaffected; the mission which came to India for the specific purpose of evolving a scheme which would ultimately take us towards Responsible Government has brought forth nothing; the Report before us is not progressive, and there are indications that, when worked, it may prove to be retrogressive. One more insult has been added to our long-suffered injuries, and we must apply ourselves heart and soul, to agitate, agitate, agitate. Our cry in this hour of despair should be the trumpet call of *Gita*: "Stand up, Parantapa, resolute to fight," and surely "nothing is more dear to the heart of the Kshattriya than righteous War."

Let us reject the Report, and continue the fight.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

CALCUTTA OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

A representative of the Associated Press of India called on some leading European and Indian citizens of Calcutta with a request to be favoured with an expression of opinion on the Reform Scheme.

Mr. Eden said: "I should say the document discloses a very honest endeavour to deal with the political situation but many pear formidable obstacles, which require to be disclosed before it would be just either to accept or oppose the proposals. The acknowledgment that such a thing as electorate does not exist and want of definite understanding as to the position, which the Europeans will hold under the proposals, appear formidable obstacles, which require further elucidation."

MR. FRANK CARTER'S GENERAL APPROVAL.

The Hon. Mr. Frank Carter expressed a general approval. He added that the fact that all the members of Viceroy's and Indian Councils and the deputation that came out to India with Mr. Montagu had given their approval to the general principles of the scheme was a matter greatly in favour of the Report.

The Hon. Mr. Crum said that he would admit the scheme showed an earnest effort had been made to solve India's political problem. There were certain details with which he was not satisfied and it was yet premature to give a definite opinion on the details. He, however, emphasised that no changes made with regard to the Indian Civil Services should be of such a character as to militate against the best class of Englishmen coming out to India. The service should be always kept at a level where it would attract the best men. Generally speaking, there were possibilities in the scheme and he saw no reason why a workable scheme could not be evolved out of it.

Mr. A. J. Pugh wholeheartedly supported the scheme.

MR. ARDEN WOOD FAVOURABLY IMPRESSED.

The Hon. Mr. Arden Wood said: "The Report impresses me at a cursory glance as a statesmanlike document and I am inclined to think that its perusal will allay some apprehensions and renew in many, good hopes for the future of India. I have read with especial pleasure the just and generous reference to the obligation accepted on behalf of the Government to see that the interests of the Anglo-Indian community are not prejudicially affected by whatever constitutional changes are made."

Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee said: "In my opinion the scheme is well conceived and will meet, though not fully, the aspirations of all sections of the community. I feel confident that after a period of ten years the British Government will concede further substantial powers in the direction of Self-Government. It now rests with us to prove that we are competent to conduct the affairs of State to the extent the scheme authorises us and also to prove that further powers can safely be entrusted to us."

THE MILITARY QUESTION.

Sir K. G. Gupta cordially supported the scheme, but said the success of the scheme depended upon the two committees that would be appointed. The military question should have been more boldly faced as responsible government would not mean much without a national army. He had, however, no doubt that a great beginning had been made.

"ACCEPT THIS AND PRESS FOR MORE."

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee was for accepting the scheme and pressing for more. A good deal of modification and expansion ought to be made, but he had no doubt that the scheme was the first definite step on the road to responsible government. Certain principles, which were sought to be introduced in the Provincial Councils, were left out of the Imperial Councils. This defect should be rectified. The success of the scheme as the popular acceptance of it, depended upon the nature of the franchise, the character of the departments transferred, and the extent of popular control over the budget, both in the Imperial and the Provincial Councils.

"AN IMMENSE EDUCATIVE AGENCY."

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikary said that the scheme was undoubtedly the first stride towards the goal long in view. The scheme was an immense educative agency. It provided a notable aid towards self-realization and regaining the long dormant consciousness of people. The report was a recognition of the great historical fact that the British Indian rule did not rest on conquest or triumph in war, but on deliberate and well-conceived partnership by the representative people of the day with the foreigners in whose strength and sense of justice and fair play they had supreme faith from the outset.

"HIGHLY DISAPPOINTING."

Mr. B. Chakrabutty said:—"At a first glance the scheme appeared to me highly disappointing, for, in effect, it is not a concession of responsible government. It seems to me that the position of the Government of India will become strengthened rather than weakened as against public voice. long as people have no voice over the Government of India, which again is supreme over the local Governments, there is not even a beginning of responsible Government. As regards the Provincial Governments, the scheme is open to the vice of government of compartments and apart from that no useful discussion can now take place regard being had to the fact that the question of transferred powers, franchise, and electorates are left to be settled by the decision of committees hereafter. The scheme is based upon a distrust of the people and of the interest of peace, order and good government is worshipped throughout and everything is sacrificed to this Moloch."

MR. MITTER APPROVES.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter said: "I cordially approve of the principles indicated in the report but I believe much will depend on the report of the two committees proposed."

Mr. R. C. Bannerjee said: "It seems to me that the scheme goes far towards satisfying all reasonable demands. It makes a very great advance towards responsible Government."

Mr. J. Chaudhury said: "So far as the principle of the reform scheme goes specially with reference to the introduction of an element of Responsible Government in the provinces, I generally approve of it. The ministers should, in my opinion, be made responsible to the legislative council from the very beginning."

Sir Nil Ratan Sircar expressed general approval of the scheme.

GOVERNOR MADE A GREATER AUTOCRAT.

Mr. B. Sen, Bar-at-Law, said that the scheme was disappointing. So far as the India Government was concerned there was no accession of popular influence over the Government. What little had been given to the legislative assembly had been taken away by the setting up of the Council of State. He did not think that the country would accept the scheme as satisfactory. The scheme made the Governor a greater autocrat than before.

Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutt said: "It is a disappointing document. It throughout breathes a spirit of race superiority and carries the white man's burden. It is hopeless to expect the scheme will go down with the country or that these halting and half-hearted suggestions for reforms will satisfy the nation."

"THE SAME DISTRUST."

Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Bar-at-law, said, "The proposals breathe the same distrust of the Indian and his capacities with which we have been familiar in this country. While we are called upon to place unlimited trust in the profession of good faith, notwithstanding Ireland, important questions of franchise, electorate and transferred powers are relegated to a Committee and are yet to come. The Government of India dominates everybody and overshadows everything."

Dr. A. Suhruwardy said that he considered the Viceroy and the Secretary of State had made an honest and earnest effort to solve the question of Indian aspirations. The Mahomedans of his way of thinking would have a lot to say with regard to certain provisions in the scheme which affected them. He did not think Moslem aspirations would be satisfied unless certain provisions affecting them were modified.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

POLICY OF BOLD AND BALANCED REFORM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 10.

The "Observer" says: The policy of bold but balanced reform of the India Government now revealed is a great project of timely creative statesmanship in true succession to our best achievements in harmonising Empire and Liberty. Its adoption in its main lines would bear high witness that the moral genius and constructive power of the British people are not only unabated but are energising still greater from the war.

"MORNING POST'S" FULMINATIONS

"PLACATING THE IMPLACABLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 11.

The "Morning Post" again attacks the Chelmsford-Montagu proposals and declares that no political concessions will satisfy the Indian extremists who only want to get the British out of India. "We are trying to placate the implacable and feeding the unappeasable with power by destroying the real power of the Government of India. Even if we could placate the so-called political leaders of India, are they worth placating, since the report itself admits that their authority is in no way universally acknowledged and may in an emergency prove weak."

CONGRESS VIEWS.

BRITISH COMMITTEE'S CABLES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 12.

"New India" publishes a telegram from London:—

The British Committee supports the pdincipal proposals of Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Cable Congress Views. Hall Secretary.

"New India" comments thus: The Congress views cannot be cabled till they are expressed. But the last thing we expect it to do is to abandon its principles and to support those of the Chelmsford-Montagu proposals, which throw back in its face its own scheme.

SELF-GOVERNMENT BETTER THAN GOOD GOVERNMENT.

BENEVOLENT DESPOTISM TO CONTINUE

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 11.

In a leader on "The Love of Liberty" "New India" rejects the Montagu Report and says it is necessary to make quite clear that the Indian people feel the fetters of slavery, that they think that the existing method of Government is a depotism. We must show the authorities that this outrageous mode of administration is sought to be perpetuated by Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu that the socalled step forward towards responsible government does not at all uphold the principle of the liberty.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

Taxation without representation is robbery; and that robbery which prevails now is to continue to prevail.

There are two main ideas of government, (1) self-government and (2) government by trustees. Our people have been asking for the fomer, the report seeks to maintain the continued existence of the latter. Now the trusteeship idea must ultimately be classified under the head of the Prussian form of government. Are not the Germans trustees of their African Colonies? They rule there in their own way but the principles underlying their rule are not different from those which guide the administration here. The difference is, a difference of degree and not of kind. The rule of trustees can be so carried on that it may become a very beneficent rule but it is not self-rule. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report endeavours to provide for a beneficent rule of India by the British trustees and this is not what we want.

Even in that it utterly fails in its scope: for, we fail to see where beneficence is to work. Commercial and trade exploitation is to continue, missionaries are to be protected in return for denationalising India. a hundred infolerable factors of tyranny galling to India will go on thriving. Our national self-respect is like a cushion in which a hundred pins of insult are to be thrust. The growing feeling of nationalism is to find its expression in mere shouts of protests, for the people and their representatives are impotent to do anything.

Thus viewed in the light of the principle of liberty, the report is a document which cannot but be looked upon as advocating the doctrine of the Prussian: who knows what is good for his people and keeps the latter in their proper place, from where with bated breath and whispering humbleness they may try to influence the work of the superior Junker.

REPORT TO BE REJECTED.

In the very first instance the report has to be rejected on the sublime principle of self-government being better even than good government, and, much more so, when that "good Government" is nothing short of a benevolent despotism and often not even benevolent but despotism hard and crushing.

"PLAUSIBLE, BUT CRUELLY DISAPPOINTING."

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S VERDICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 10.

Interviewed by the Poona representative of the Associated Press Mr. N. C. Kelkar Secretary of the Indian Home Rule League said:—

"Plausible, but cruelly disappointing" is the only verdict that I can pass in one sentence upon the joint report. I see in it an honest effort on the part of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford to do something towards satisfying the aspirations of the Indian people. But in actually investigating the golden mean between the extremes of surrendering everything and conceding nothing, their official bias has unconsciously prevailed; and while only an infinitesimal fraction of real power is given to the people the bulk of it has been securely reserved for the bureaucracy. It is extremely melancholy to see such high-minded British statesmanship so barren in results.

The sneer indulged in by Mr. Montagu in the report against poor Lord Morley is, I am afraid, too cheap. Responsible Government may be a high-sounding title, but Lord Morley might safely challenge Mr. Montagu and ask him, how far the latter has really carried the Indian people beyond mere "association" with the administration in the higher spheres.

It is very funny to see the Government seated in a snug warm corner with their pet departments sheltered under their wing and sumptuously provided for, leaving only the poor Minister for the transferred departments shivering in the cold outside. The solidarity of the executive government with so many various elements in it is a forlorn hope. The whole scheme of the transferred departments under a so called responsible Indian Minister might appear to be almost a wicked design to let Indian leaders to be stewed in their own juice, as it were. The scheme of compartmental responsibility is ridiculous. It minds me of a lover in a cartoon, who wanted to embrace his lady love some yards in circumference in the waist and therefore proceeded to the task with a chalk stick in his hand, and with the ambition in his heart to complete the round in several embraces. If anybody should be taught lessons in responsibility, it is, I think, the European administrators in India rather than Indians.

"Mr. Montagu's scheme is, I think, more complicated than the Congress League scheme. This scheme is criticised as aiming at parliamettry institutions in India. But the demand of the Congress in that respect is frank and deliberate. It is only because Mr. Montagu wants to give something of no real immediate value that he has to resort to a hybrid scheme, for which there is no parallel in the whole museum of political constitutions. The machinery of periodical commissions for advancing along the path of self government looks plausible. But Mr. Montagu forgets that the utter loss of faith in the honesty of the rulers to make good their pledges is the one single central fact in the whole Indian situation; and if the Indian people could believe that they might securely rely upon anyone Englishman or class of Englishmen in India or Europe to effectively guarantee the performance of political pledge they would agree to accept self-government in even twenty instalments. The next result of the joint report is, as I have already said, extremely disappointing. We get very little in the provincial government, we get nothing in the Indian government.

AN EXCELLENT CASE FOR HOME RULE

I must say, however, one thing in favour of the joint report. I was extremely charmed with the freshness of mind which both Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have brought to bear upon their task. In fact I could not have wished for a better statement of the general case for Indian Home Rule than that contained in the first half of the report. Almost every non-official claim or contention in favour of an immediate change in the system of administration in India has been handsomely admitted and brilliantly put. At the same time the condemnation of the work of the bureaucracy has been made in such an artistically veiled manner as official decency would permit. The draftsmanship of the report is immensely preferable to its statesmanship. The *avatar* of Lord Durham has been resurrected, but unfortunately falls on evil times. Or perhaps it is the place that matters rather than the times."

NATIONAL LIBERAL LEAGUE'S WELCOME

CRITICISM RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A meeting of the council of the National Liberal League was held on Tuesday under the presidency of Sir Benode the following resolution was adopted:—"That the National Liberal League welcomes the reform scheme prosented by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State as a genuine effort towards responsible government. The League however, begs to reserve criticism on certain important provisions of the scheme for separate representations to be submitted to Government by them later on."

A copy of the resolution was sent to the Secretary of State and his Excellency the Viceroy over the signature of Sir Benode.

"A PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION."

HON. MR. RAMANUJACHARI'S OPINION.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 11.

The Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanujacharia gives his first impressions on the Report. He compares the scheme with the constitution of the German Empire giving details and concludes:—The position assigned to the Indian in the scheme of reforms is so humiliating that no one with any self-respect will accept it. Its effect as a whole will be to keep him as a political slave much as the German is kept by his Emperor, but there is this difference: that while the Emperor preserves his autocratic power for vanity and self-aggrandisement, the bureaucracy in India will preserve its autocratic power for the exploitation of this poor country. It passes my comprehension why England while professing to fight Germany and its methods in Europe should copy its constitution for the benefit of India.

I have therefore no hesitation in rejecting the proposed scheme of reforms and will continue to fight for the reforms demanded by the whole country.

DISAPPROVAL AT YEOTMAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, July 10.

The Yeotmal District Congress Committee met to-day and disapproved of the proposed reforms and further resolved to call a Special Session of the District Conference under its auspices at an early date in consultation with the district association and the taluk associations.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

NEARING 19 CRORES.

The progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 11th July, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) is as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	9,09,80,800
Bombay	4,79,63,100
United Provinces	1,38,34,300
Madras	1,20,84,900
Punjab	93,10,800
Minor Administrations	60,07,900
Burma	52,82,200
Central Provinces	23,12,400
Bihar and Orissa	13,59,400
Assam	2,66,500
Total ..... Rs.	18,94,02,300

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, July 11th.		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 1,750-0	.. Rs.	76,450-0
Cash Certificates	„ 3,603-12	„	95 604-0
Total ..	5,353-12	..	1,72,054-0

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THE MYSTERIOUS EPIDEMIC.

PHENOMENAL RISE IN DEATH-RATE.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

According to the Health Officer's report for the week ending 6th July 1918, an abnormal rise has occured in the death-rate of the City, which is 77-83 against 54.63 of the week previous and 35.46 of 27th June. During the corresponding week of the last year the mortality rate stood at 29.63 and the mean of the preceding quinquennial figures at 26.01.

The following letter dated the 9th July, 1918, has been addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a report from the Executive Health Officer on the recent out-break of influenza-like fever in the City for the information of the Corporation. It will be seen that the Health Officer is not at liberty to publish all the information which has been supplied to him but he is of opinion that the disease was introduced by shipping. I have forwarded a copy of the report to the General Officer Commanding, Bombay-Deolali Brigade, suggesting that, in future, transports, ambulance of hospitalships, on which cases of infectious disease or deaths from suspected infectious disease occur, should be reported to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay, for information and that the names and addresses of all contacts remaining in Bombay should also be sent to the Executive Health Officer. The object of asking for this information is that the Health Department of the City should be in a position to know as early as possible the introduction into the City by sea of all cases of infectious disease, so as to place under surveillance all contacts from such cases. I propose to address a letter to Government asking them to give similar instructions to the Health Officer of the Port."

DR. TURNERS' REPORT.

The first intimation received of any unusual sickness in the City was on Saturday 22nd June, when I learnt that many employes of offices, banks, etc., had absented themselves owing to an attack of fever. From 1st to 15th June, the mortality in the City was normal and decreasing; the attendance at the thirteen Municipal dispensaries was normal. It suddenly began to increase on 19th. On inquiry, I found a large number of clerks, mill hands and others were suffering Bombay during the month of June may be compared to a huge incubator with suitable media already prepared for the insemination of germs of disease; the temperature, moisture and material in suitable conditions, an overcrowded City with a large working class population living in conditions which lend themselves to rapid spread of disease, either insect-borne or from personal contact, should it be introduced. The abnormal monsoon conditions and the presence of a dust-laden atmosphere and the absence of the rain so necessary for the removal of infected material accentuated these conditions. The disease assumed epidemic proportions in the City amongst the general public on 22nd June. It found a suitable field for development and caused serious disturbance and dislocation of business. The epidemic was confined first to clerks and office staff, mill hands and others engaged in indoor occupations. To ascertain the cause of the epidemic, and to locate and distinguish it from other similar epidemics, it was necessary to make inquiries covering a lot of ground.

It was necessary to know—(1) The exact date the disease appeared and what the disease really was. (2) The class of people first affected. (3) The locality it appeared in at first. As I mentioned above the City was practically free from any infectious disease till the 19th June. No reports of any special significance had been received.

OVERSEA SHIPS RETURNING WITH PATIENTS.

On becoming aware of the outbreak, we started inquiries. Recognising the possibility of the disease being introduced by sea, I elicited the following facts:—(1) Transport . . . arrived in Bombay from Overseas at the end of May; she remained in the stream until 4th June when she came into docks. The Medical Officer of the ship directed the attention of the Health Officer of the Port to a "new disease' having symptoms of the present epidemic. Many of the crew were suffering. On 26th June, I received a note from the A.D.M.S., Distribution, No. 2 Alexandra Docks, to the effect that many ships were arriving in Bombay with fever of the influenza type among the crew and troops and asking for information as to the disease. On 29th June, the A.D.M.S., Distribution, sent me a "report on the recent outbreak of acute fever of an influenza type" on hospitalships and ambulance transports. Since writing this report, however, I have been requested by the Military Authorities not to publish details of information received from them I have therefore been obliged to cut out all information with regard to the arrival and departure of Transports, etc. Shortly the facts are: In addition to the . . . . arriving on 31st May, many Hospitalships and Transports arrived from Overseas at short intervals with numerous cases of the disease on board amongst the crews, officers, orderlies and Indian staff and patients. None of these ships, leaving Bombay for Overseas prior to 16th June had cases on board. From 1st May to 16th June these ships were returning from Overseas with cases among the crews, staff and patients.

I interviewed the A.D.M.S., I communicated also with the Health Officer of the Port who gave me the following information:—"There is no doubt I think that the first ship's crew to be affected was that of the . . . . where, I think, 16 of the Indian crew were affected in one day. This was on or about the 4th instant (June) when the ship was in dock. I was not aware that any ships had brought the 'fever' to Bombay and the only transport, which reported such to me was the Hospitalship D which arrived on the 15th instant." I am given to understand that cases had occurred in the docks and on ships previous to the outbreak on the . . . . and that crews of ships arriving from Overwith no cases were attacked on 24th June. Bombay City was comparatively free from infectious disease on 19th June; the mortality was normal for the time of the year and decreasing. The returns of the daily attendance at the Dispensaries were normal. There was no hint or suggestion that the general public were suffering in any way until 22nd June.

INCUBATION PERIOD.

The incubation period of the disease is from 12 hours to 24 hours, so that once introduced, it spreads rapidly. On 24th June, Bombay was in the throes of an epidemic. The daily attendance at the Dispensaries rose from the 21st June. The total mortality on that day was 92; it rose every day and on the 30th of the month was 228, the cause of death being given as "Respiratory Disease," chiefly among old people and young children. Cases of suspicious fever had been arriving in the Docks by ships since 31st May, and it was not until 26th June when the epidemic was at its height that we received a communication from the A.D.M.S. I do not suggest that had we known of the disease amongst the ships in the early part of June, we should have been able to stop the epidemic; but it would have been more satisfactory for all concerned had the information been forthcoming. As I have already pointed out, the conditions existing in Bombay at the present time lend themselves readily to the spread of diseases which are constantly being introduced and we are for ever on the look out for such a contingency by sea or land.

THE DISEASE IS INFLUENZA.

I consulted many of the leading physicians in the City and my colleagues on the Medical Board of Health whose opinion is that the disease is influenza. It was necessary to obtain information from many sources and a large number of banks, offices, firms and mills were consulted and from their replies, it appears that the disease appeared about 19th June and by the 23rd and 24th, a large number of their employes were suffering. The class of persons who suffered least were the outdoor labour staff of the Health Department. The sickness rate amongst those employed in Offices, and mills, etc., was 25 per cent. Europeans and 33 per cent. Indians. The sickness rate amongst the Health Department labour staff was 13.9 per cent. bigaries, and 8.7 per cent. halalkhors and after deducting the usual daily absentee rate of 5 per cent., leaves the sickness rate during the 14 days of the epidemic at 8.9 per cent. among bigaries and 3.7 per cent. among halalkhors. Among the labour staff, working at the Tardeo Flats, the sickness rate was 5.1 This comparative immunity is due possibly to working in the open air and sleeping out of doors during the hot weather in June. With the facts before me, I do not consider there is any doubt that the first cases of the disease appeared in the Docks and on ships coming from overseas. The disease is of the influenza type with fever for 3 days pains in the limbs and bones, marked mental prostration, and tendency to naso-pharyngeal and bronchial irritation with congestion and pain in the eyes. It is highly infectious with a short incubation period of 12 to 24 hours.

Referring to item No. 48 of the Corporation Agenda for July the Health Officer says:—

(a) It is difficult to say how many epidemics of influenza occurred in the City during the last twenty years. I do not find in the Annual Reports for those years any record of epidemics of influenza as such; though the comparative increase in the incidence of some or other type of fever, *e.g.* Relapsing or Enteric, whenever it has occurred, has been recorded and commented on. The prevalence of different kinds of fevers has sometimes been so marked in the past as to necessitate the appointment of special Committees to report on their causation and prevention. Such a Committee was appointed by the Corporation in November 1889 to report "on measures which ought to be taken to check the growth of, if not to reduce to a material extent, the increasing number of deaths from fever in the City" (*vide* Corporation Resolution No. 5242 of 28th November 1889).

LAST EPIDEMIC IN 1889.

In 1906 the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to "inquire into certain matters connected with the prevalence and causation of malaria and other fevers in Bombay City" (*vide* Corporation Resolution No. 2951 of 25th September 1905.) The last epidemic of influenza occurred in 1889. (b) The spread of the infection is almost impossible to prevent, as the on-set is rapid and the only measures likely to control would be isolation of each case and disinfection of the premises and the isolation of contacts, which is impossible. (c) Under the circumstances no measures are possible. (d) Yes. This was done as far as possible through the Press. (e) No intermediate host is incriminated and the disease is spread by personal contact and convection through the air. (f) The Stegomyia fasciata and Culex fatigans are not responsible for the spread of this disease. The measures that are being taken for the destruction of mosquitoes are well known to the Commissioner and the Corporation. (g) The effect of the disease on the death-rate of the City is given in the attached Chart which shows the large increase in the mortality which is due to Respiratory Diseases among the old people and infants. (h) No cases of Dengue fever appear to have occurred in the City.

HEALTH OFFICER'S ANTICIPATION IN 1915.

In my note to the Municipal Commissioner in December 1915, I anticipated the introduction of diseases from foreign ports Bombay being a port of arrival and despatch of troops and labour corps to all seats of War; and we have from time to time seen the importation of infectious disease in this way during the War. I have constantly since then issued a warning note. It is in my opinion just as important to protect the City with its teeming population and the whole of India behind it, as it is to protect the troops leaving its shores. In the ordinary way, ships arriving in port with cases of infectious diseases, the patient is removed to the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital and reported to the Health Department, thus placing that particular case under control. It is advisable, however, that suspicious cases of infectious disease coming to the knowledge of the Port Health Officer or the Military Medical Staff should be notified to the Health Department of the City giving the names and addresses of contacts, so that precautions can be taken and the contacts placed under observation. The epidemic of influenza, silently appearing, has led to serious dislocation of trade and family life, and high mortality amongst those of low vitality, and is an example of how readily Bombay could become infected with much more serious tropical diseases if the early cases are not recognised and dealt with. The public were informed of the nature of the disease through the Press and advice was given as to the treatment.

The epidemic is now subsiding and a more detailed report will follow, if necessary.

Appended with the report are various statements showing the daily numbers of cases of "Simple Fever" treated at Municipal Dispensaries, the districts in which the greatest number of "Simple Fever" cases attended, daily total mortality and daily mortality, among infants, from respiratory Diseases and of persons above 55 years of age—all from 15th June to 3rd July.

TREATMENT OF ADOLESCENT CONVICTS.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 10.

The Madras Government had under consideration the question of effecting further improvements in the treatment of adolescent convicts. In accordance with the suggestion that the scheme should be tried in this presidency somewhat on the lines of that obtaining in the Punjab, viz., that a certain number of selected adolescent convicts should be released conditionally for work under private persons or employers so as to enable them to acquire a trade a which may be useful to them after release. The Government have been pleased to remit the unexpired portion of sentences of five adolescent convicts at present confined in the Tanjore District Jail subject to the condition that the prisoner shall proceed immediately on release to a place where he is to be employed and be subject to the control of his employer until the expiry of his term of imprisonment; that he shall conduct himself honestly and peacefully and that if he fails to serve or if dimissed or discharged from service on account of his misconduct, he will be liable to be sent back to jail.

The Burma Labour Corps companies on arrival at the Depot, Sagaing, from which locality the majority were recruited had a magnificent reception. Sir Petram Carey, Commissioner of Sagaing, Lady Carey, General Raitt, Commanding Burma Division and many civil and military officers were present. General Raitt received the men and expressed himself greatly pleased with their appearance and drill. He also hoped that the result of their journey would make them ready to assure their neighbours of the truth of war conditions.

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BATLIWALLA, WORLI BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 10.

Break in the Bombay monsoon continues and temperature is high in the Punjab. Rainfall has been general in Assam and Bihar; local in Lower Burma, Bengal and East Punjab. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces and west coast of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Tezpur two inches; Cherrapunji seven; Chittagong, Mymensingh and Darjeeling three; Purnea two; Patna one and a half; Nayadumka one and Gorakhpur and Simla two.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 11th July 1918.	Total since 1st June 1918 to 11th July.	June 1st to 11th July. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.0	13.56	30.52	16.38
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.0	12.32	28.96	19.5
Esplanade [Gck. Tej. Hospital]..	0.0	13.13	29.1	19.21
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.0	15.52	31.57	18.73

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.749 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 "
Dew Point	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.787 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5 "
Minimum do. do.	80.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	130 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.74 "
Do. do. year	26.02 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 11th July 1918	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur	11	m	0	50	26	3	11	m	6	38	16	6
			1	20a	28	6			7	55a	17	10
Fri.	12	m	1	37	26	3	12	m	7	10	17	2
			1	49a	27	11			8	7a	17	11
Sat.	13	m	2	2	25	9	13	m	7	41	17	11
			2	16a	27	4			8	40a	18	2
Sun.	14	m	2	39	23	8	14	m	8	15	18	9
			2	42a	26	8			9	14a	18	4
Mon.	15	m	3	20	24	9	15	m	8	54	19	8
			3	10a	26	1			9	52a	18	6
Tues.	16	m	4	7	24	4	16	m	9	41	20	6
			3	44a	25	6			10	40a	18	8
Wed.	17	m	5	2	24	1	17	m	10	41	21	4
			4	30a	24	11			11	44a	18	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 11 (Thursday)	6h. 8m.	Th. 20m.
" 12 (Friday)	6h. 9m.	Th. 20m.
" 13 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	Th. 20m.
" 14 (Sunday)	6h. 9m.	Th. 20m.
" 15 (Monday)	6h. 9m.	Th. 20m.
" 16 (Tuesday)	6h. 10m.	Th. 19m.
" 17 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	Th. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the east Punjab and are clear elsewhere. In the east and the north Punjab humidity is below normal and temperature in moderate or considerable excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is largely below normal. Both day and night temperatures are above the average, the excess in the former being considerable.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and the greater part of the Rajputana, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 119.7 deg. F. yesterday. Night temperature is below normal in the area of clear skies.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West and locally in Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average at several stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal Day temperature has risen and is above the average nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.67in. of rain and Ratnagiri 0.10in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Belgaum. Humidity is below normal except in the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal.

General Remarks.—Local rain has again fallen on the west coast; elsewhere the break in the monsoon persists. There has not been any appreciable development in the favourable conditions noticed yesterday in the south-east Arabian Sea. With the cessation of rain and the clearer skies now prevailing, day temperature has risen and is above the average nearly everywhere, the excess being greatest in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Upper Sind.

Local rain is again likely on the west coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 11th of July, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past ¼ hour	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	80
Do. (10th July)	91.6	83.4	69	..	0	
Jask	100.4	81.3	57	..	0	—0.
Do. (July)	—	—	—	..	—	
Muskat	—	—	—	..	—	
Do. (10th July)	104.7	91.5	97	..	0	—0.99
PUNJAB—						—0.75
Multan	105.8	82.3	32	..	0	—1.14
Rawalpindi	104.1	86.7	47	..	2.59	—1.
Lahore	107.8	89.4	52	..	1.83	—1.64
Hissar	106.5	85.0	53	..	0.40	—2.59
Ambala	102.7	82.3	66	..	2.22	—1.15
Delhi	104.5	88.3	51	..	2.06	—1.
UNITED PROVINCES—						26
Agra	103.8	88.1	49	..	2.44	—3.45
Mainpuri	105.6	88.0	46	..	1.82	—3.46
Jhansi	93.8	81.5	59	..	3.56	—5.69
Cawnpore	103.2	87.1	55	..	4.76	—1.22
Allahabad	101.9	81.5	79	..	8.78	+0.
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						45
Jacobabad	119.7	81.8	69	..	0	—9.64
Karachi	86.6	80.8	81	..	0	—2.63
Ajmer	96.6	76.0	62	..	1.83	—4.47
Jalpore	99.5	79.3	63	..	0.52	—0.27
Kotah	94.0	80.6	56	..	5.87	—6.29
Mount Abu	78.8	63.9	93	..	5.92	
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						59
Bhuj	92.6	80.3	71	..	0.16	—3.02
Dwarka	87.1	81.2	79	..	0.02	—5.16
Veraval	84.1	81.3	81	..	4.92	—1.06
Rajkot	96.4	72.6	61	..	5.92	—3.46
Bhavnagar Para	98.4	78.4	77	..	2.64	—4.93
Surat	87.9	79.9	72	..	10.64	—5.84
Ahmedabad	100.2	78.8	77	..	2.78	—5.81
Deesa	96.7	78.0	80	..	3.08	—1.74
Neemuch	89.9	74.8	71	..	11.20	+4.78
Indore	90.5	72.7	74	..	5.18	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						40
Jubbulpore	88.8	76.9	68	..	8.18	—5.12
Saugor	90.0	75.4	68	..	9.07	—3.08
Hoshangabad	93.1	76.0	72	..	7.23	—1.13
Khandwa	94.6	74.8	64	..	7.00	—2.18
Akola	94.7	74.5	59	..	5.06	—0.18
Amraoti	92.8	74.8	66	..	9.64	+0.59
Nagpur	93.3	76.3	66	..	14.21	+1.14
Chanda	94.1	77.0	69	..	13.58	+15.66
Raipur	90.5	75.9	76	..	38.32	
KONKAN—						—15.69
Bombay	87.5	80.5	79	..	13.56	—16.01
Ratnagiri	85.1	78.5	77	0.10	26.42	—16.10
Marmugao	86.9	—	87	0.08	24.82	—21.09
Karwar	82.3	76.1	92	0.67	32.50	
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						—4.29
Malegaon	95.4	78.8	59	..	2.02	—4.37
Ahmednagar	92.1	67.9	60	..	1.94	—5.92
Poona	87.5	71.7	66	..	1.43	—5.27
Sholapur	97.9	71.4	62	..	1.04	—8.38
Bijapur	93.1	69.5	80	..	0.68	—7.29
Belgaum	79.2	68.0	92	..	6.28	—5.81
Aurangabad	94.6	68.1	64	..	1.79	—1.64
Nizamabad (Indur)	94.8	74.7	65	..	7.09	—3.47
Hyderabad	91.6	75.2	65	..	3.09	
MALABAR AND CEYLON						—17.78
Mangalore	87.8	74.3	88	0.41	34.43	—24.64
Calicut	86.3	75.6	91	0.21	21.37	—19.31
Cochin	87.5	78.8	81	0.04	18.76	—4.68
Colombo	87.2	79.7	82	..	5.14	
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						—2.57
Masulipatam	101.3	80.2	67	..	3.98	—2.24
Bellary	99.3	74.5	59	..	0.35	—3.00
Cuddapah	99.3	80.9	54	..	1.44	—0.99
Madras	99.9	82.9	57	..	2.16	—2.69
Bangalore	86.8	66.8	81	..	1.85	—3.69
Coimbatore	92.2	72.6	61	..	0.13	—0.65
Trichinopoly	102.7	79.1	56	..	1.21	—0.48
Negapatam	99.3	79.9	75	..	1.47	

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 11th July, 1918, was 29.949 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparisen at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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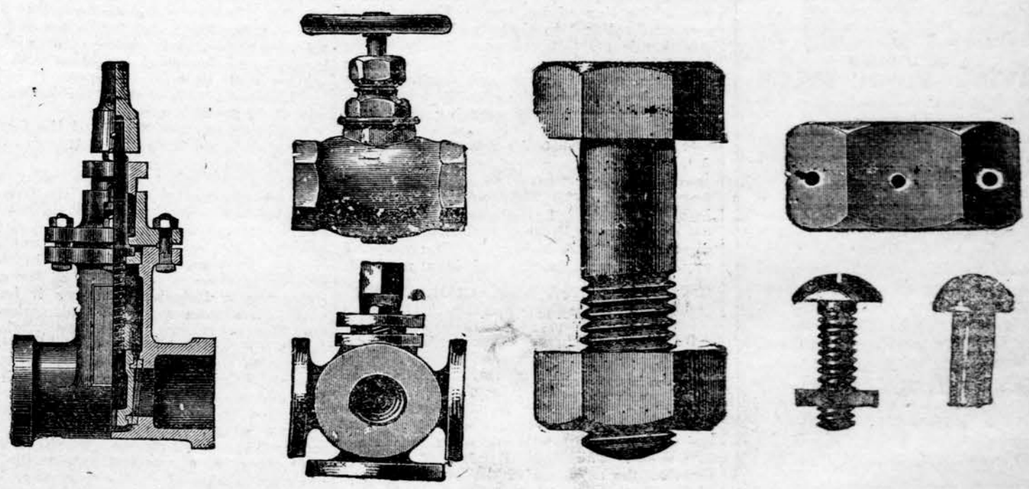

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